

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE AMERICAN MEAT PACKERS' ASSOCIATION

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY

ENTERED AT NEW YORK AT SECOND-CLASS RATES.

Vol. 46.

New York and Chicago, May 11, 1912.

No. 19.

CRUSHERS' CONVENTION POSTPONED.

The annual convention of the Interstate Cotton Seed Crushers' Association, which was to have been held at New Orleans on May 21, 22 and 23, has been postponed because of the terrible flood conditions which now prevail in Louisiana. It was feared that these conditions might frighten many of those who had planned to attend the convention, and keep them away. In order to prevent any such unfortunate outcome the Executive Committee of the Association, in a meeting at Galveston this week, decided to postpone the convention. A new date will be set and due notice given, so that all who desire to make plans to attend the meeting may do so.

Official announcement of the postponement is made in the following telegram to The National Provisioner:

Galveston, Tex., May 9.

The National Provisioner,
New York City.

The annual convention of the Interstate Cotton Seed Crushers' Association, which was to have been held in the city of New Orleans, May 21, 22 and 23, has been postponed to a later date, to be fixed by the Executive Committee. Due notice will be given of the change.

R. L. HEFLIN,
President.

It is understood that when reports of flood conditions became so bad members of the association in Chicago telegraphed the association officers, extending an invitation to hold the convention in Chicago, and promising a fine programme and entertainment on a generous scale, in spite of the brief time for preparation. No action on this invitation has been reported. The New Orleans committee have labored hard to prepare for the convention and entertainment of the visitors, and it is presumed that in fairness to them the matter will be thoroughly canvassed before a decision is made. Conditions may not be so bad as feared.

LAW FOR COLD STORAGE REPORTS.

Representative Sabath of Illinois has introduced in the House at Washington a bill to require owners of cold storage warehouses storing food products destined for interstate commerce to file with the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Agriculture, on August 1 each year, an itemized statement of all food products stored in their warehouses. A penalty of \$5,000 fine or one year's imprisonment, or both, is provided in the bill for failure to comply with the law.

MEAT INSPECTION IS DEFENDED

Attempts to Attack it Border on the Farcical

Charges brought against the meat inspection service of the United States government in the resolution introduced in the House at Washington by Congressman Nelson, of Wisconsin, were looked into this week by the House Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Agriculture, to which the resolution had been referred.

Before deciding on the matter of an investigation the committee listened to the investigators of the charges. Congressman Nelson was their sponsor, and he made the most of his opportunity to get into the limelight. The members of the committee appeared to be wearied by his long and sensational harangues, which were chiefly remarkable for the ignorance of facts which they displayed.

The woman agitator who is the author of the charges, Rev. Caroline Bartlett Crane, was another chief witness. She also was quite theatrical in her methods, but when the committee pinned her down to practical facts she had few to show. In fact, she had to admit that the only evidence she was prepared to give was contained in a clipping from The National Provisioner, consisting of an extract from Secretary Wilson's speech at the last packer's convention, in which he said the packers had co-operated with the government in securing the enforcement of the laws! This "damning" evidence against Secretary Wilson did not appear to impress the committee. At last reports Mrs. Crane was still on the stand.

From all over the country protests poured into Washington against countenancing this latest attack on the meat and livestock industries. Livestock associations and exchanges and farmers' organizations joined in the protests, because of the damage to be done to their industries through the heralding abroad of these unfounded charges. On the other hand the Department of Agriculture demanded an investigation, and issued a long statement showing how baseless and ridiculous were the charges.

As was expected, the sensational section of the daily press, and those newspapers represented in Washington by correspondents who are personally hostile to Secretary Wilson, made the most of the "sensational and baseless charges"—as the New York Tribune called them. Extracts were culled here and there from charges and testimony and a

fabrication of untruth built up which was calculated to wholly mislead the reading public.

Many newspapers reported the facts as they were, and showed the ignorant and sensational character of the attack on the government and the meat industry. Under the title "Nelson's Demagoguery," the New York Tribune said:

"Sensational and Baseless Charges."

The sensational and baseless charges which Representative John M. Nelson, of Wisconsin, has been guilty of circulating in the form of a resolution alleging flagrant violations of the federal meat inspection act with the consent or connivance of the Secretary of Agriculture are regarded as exceptionally deplorable by those in a position to speak with authority.

For many years, beginning indeed with the inauguration of President Harrison, the United States has been making a determined, at times discouraging, and finally successful struggle to secure fair treatment abroad for American meat products. Those who recall the details of that struggle will remember the unjust discrimination which was long practised against these products by Germany, and Great Britain particularly, and by other countries to a less extent.

It was in Germany that the great resistance to fair treatment was encountered, because there the Agrarian party, under the guise of sanitary precaution, sought to protect the domestic producer by putting the ban on the American products. It has taken years to effect the removal of that ban, and now a Republican member of Congress has given a measure of official sanction to charges which every one in a position to know, not excepting the Democratic members of the committee which has undertaken their investigation, is convinced will prove wholly groundless.

The course of Representative Nelson and his chief ally, Mrs. Crane, at the first session of the investigating committee today convinced unprejudiced witnesses not only that the charges are baseless, but that, after his inordinate appetite for publicity, Mr. Nelson is actuated by hostility to the administration and a desire to curry favor with Colonel Roosevelt, whose message, demanding the institution of federal meat inspection, Representative Nelson persisted in reading to the committee.

It is appreciated that insofar as their author is concerned his charges are almost certain to prove a boomerang, and that the ventilation of the facts will serve only to prove to the American public their baselessness. But grave fear is entertained that abroad they may work incalculable damage, from which the American farmer and livestock raiser will be the greatest sufferer.

Those who are seeking to expand the ex-

port trade in all directions declare that it is difficult to convince foreigners that a member of Congress would make so serious an attack on his own government and the products of his own country when no warrant existed, even where the foreigners are quite sincere, and that it is practically impossible to dissipate the prejudice created by such an attack when foreign politicians, for insincere or selfish reasons, spread broadcast the reports of the charges and their support by the sensational press, suppress the disproof and thus seek to promote prejudice against an American product.

Statement by Dr. Melvin.

In a statement concerning the charges Dr. A. D. Melvin, chief of the federal meat inspection service, said:

The resolution introduced in Congress by Representative Nelson contains a number of false assumptions based on ignorance or misrepresentation of the facts. It appears that the charges are inspired by professional agitators, aided by disgruntled and discredited ex-employees who have been dismissed from the service. Most of these charges were made two and a half years ago by Mrs. Caroline Bartlett Crane before the American Public Health Association, and she was unable to sustain them to the satisfaction of the executive committee of that association. The charges are also partly based on statements made by Dr. Albert Leffingwell in a book on "American Meat," published by him in England in 1910—a book abounding in misrepresentations and distorted quotations from official publications.

Aside from the attack on the integrity of the officials administering the service, the main question at issue is simply whether the inspection should be based on principles

determined by eminent scientists the world over, who have thoroughly studied the subject, or on the sentimental notions of faddists. In 1907 the regulations were carefully gone over by a commission of distinguished scientific experts outside of the Department of Agriculture, who reported that "if there be any general error in the regulations this is in favor of the public rather than in favor of the butchers and packers." The present regulations conform to the views of that commission, except that they are even more strict in some respects than the commission thought necessary.

Perhaps the most striking evidence that the meat inspection has not deteriorated is the fact that condemnations under the new law have been more than fifty per cent. greater than under the old law. It is evident, from the statements so far made by Mrs. Crane before the committee, that she does not understand many things about the inspection system and the regulations, and anything that she does not understand she suspects of being crooked. She has gone out of her way to place a sinister construction upon perfectly innocent things. So far she has advanced nothing that cannot be made perfectly plain by the bureau when the time comes to present its side of the case.

The so-called secret instructions to bureau employees were issued as a confidential publication only during 1907 and 1908. For three years and a half these announcements have been furnished not only to the packers, but to State officials, stockmen, and the press. The object of issuing confidential instructions during the period that these announcements were guarded as confidential was not to nullify the law and regulations in the interests of the packers, but rather to keep the packers from knowing of the steps that were being taken to maintain surveillance over their operations.

DEPARTMENT DEMANDS INVESTIGATION

Official Denial of Truth of Charges and Analysis of Their Falsity

The Department of Agriculture has issued a lengthy statement concerning the charges against the Federal meat inspection contained in the Nelson resolution offered in the House of Representatives at Washington.

This statement analyzes the persons and motives behind these charges. It dissects the charges and declares them "either absolutely false or mixtures of half truths with falsehood skilfully blended." It demands an investigation of the facts in justice to the officials attacked, the farming and stock-growing interests involved, and the consumers both at home and abroad who are affected.

It might have added that a determination of the true facts in this case is due the meat industry, so unjustly attacked after its expenditure of millions of dollars and years of effort to comply with the law and the regulations, and to co-operate with the government in securing their effective enforcement.

The statement of the department is comprehensive and illuminating. It is in full as follows:

OFFICIAL ANALYSIS OF THE CHARGES.

This resolution was introduced in the House of Representatives by Representative Nelson, of Wisconsin, on April 24, 1912. It was referred to the Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Agriculture and is now before that committee, which must report thereon to the House. Upon the report of the committee will largely depend the action of the House. If the committee reports in favor of an investigation, the House will probably order it. The committee, it is announced, will hold a meeting on May 8, at which time Mr. Nelson will be given an opportunity to present evidence to show that

there is probable cause to warrant an investigation.

The resolution contains 15 preliminary statements or "whereas" clauses, which are alleged statements of fact adduced to show the necessity for an investigation. *The statements in these "whereas" clauses are, for the most part, either absolutely false or are mixtures of half truths with falsehood skilfully blended, producing a semblance of truth and creating erroneous impressions.* These clauses will be discussed in detail, prefacing that discussion with the statement that there is no new charge in the resolution.

The charges are all old and have been investigated and found without truth either by the Department of Agriculture or by the American Public Health Association. The charges are drawn in the main from two sources.

(1) Mrs. Caroline Bartlett Crane, who is now under contract to work for a certain prominent manufacturing concern at a compensation of \$100 per day. Mrs. Crane has been "investigating" the meat-inspection service for some years and it would be interesting to learn *who is paying her for the work.* She has traveled extensively and well and the expense connected therewith has been large. *Who has stood the expense?*

Mrs. Crane Fails to Make Good.

Mrs. Crane presented similar charges to the American Public Health Association at the Richmond meeting of that association in October, 1909. She appeared before the executive committee of that association and submitted documents, etc., but the executive committee found that "neither these documents nor her statements, in the judgment of the committee, substantiate these charges," and recommended that the motion for an investigation be laid upon the table. (American Journal of Public Hygiene, August, 1910, pp. 725-726.)

(2) Dr. Albert Leffingwell, of the State of New York, in 1910 published a book on

American meat. The book was published in England and is an appeal to the English workingman not to eat American meat. It would be interesting to know under what financial arrangement Dr. Leffingwell's book was published. It is peculiar that, although it deals entirely with the subject of American meat, the book was published in England and apparently was not even copyrighted in the United States.

The book abounds in misstatements of fact, in distorted quotations from official publications of the Department of Agriculture, and in cowardly attacks by innuendo upon distinguished American scientists, among them Dr. William H. Welch, of Johns Hopkins University, formerly president of the American Medical Association and one of the best known and most highly honored scientists in America.

The "Whereas" Clauses in the Resolution.

(1) The first three clauses are statements concerning the passage and provisions of the meat-inspection law, and require no comment.

(2) Clause 4 reads: "Whereas the Secretary of Agriculture and the Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, A. D. Melvin, D. V. S., by published regulations and other means, have specifically authorized nullifications of both the letter and intent of the meat-inspection act, contrary to the public health and in the interests of the meat packers."

This is absolutely false. The Secretary of Agriculture and Dr. Melvin have, by every means in their power, successfully endeavored to enforce the provisions of the law. The regulations have the approval not only of the animal pathologist of the Department of Agriculture, but are in accord with the published opinions of the leading meat-inspection authorities of the world.

The interest of the meat packers has never been considered where a question of public health or of the enforcement of the provisions of the law was involved. The regulations are more drastic than those of Germany, a country which has taken the lead in scientific meat inspection. Meat which in Germany is allowed to be sold for food under a cautionary label is in the United States turned into fertilizer.

(3) Clause 5 reads: "Whereas the authorized nullifications are such that, even under faithful performance by inspectors of their prescribed duties, the Federal stamp, 'U. S. Inspected and Passed,' can not safely be taken as a guarantee that the meats and meat-food products are in accord with the requirements of the meat-inspection act, 'sound, healthful, wholesome, and fit for human food.'"

Where Meat Consumers Would Suffer.

This is false. If the inspectors follow the regulations and their instructions, they pass only meat which is sound, healthful, wholesome, and fit for human food, as determined by the best scientific opinion of the world. This does not mean that if a sheep has the snuffles, or if a steer has the warbles, the meat of the animals is condemned. It means that if the animal is so diseased as to render the meat unfit for food, the meat is destroyed for food purposes, while, on the contrary, if the disease be slight and of such a character that the fitness of the meat for food is not affected, then, of course, the sound meat is passed.

If the theory advanced by certain agitators, men who have little or no scientific knowledge of the subject, had prevailed, and the department in the past six years had condemned the meat of all animals affected to any extent with disease, *there would have been taken from the food supply of the country more than 6,000,000 carcasses the meat of which was perfectly safe, wholesome food.* Not only would the financial loss have been appalling, a loss which everyone but a demagogue admits falls not upon the packers, but upon the producers and the consumers of meat, but, in addition, there would have been a sinful waste in *destroying each year the meat of 1,000,000 food animals.*

Would not this have had a tremendous effect upon the price of meat, which is too high

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THE FIGHT FOR INSPECTED MEAT

Relation of Disease on Farms to High Prices

By George P. McCabe, Solicitor U. S. Department of Agriculture.*

[EDITOR'S NOTE.—This is the second instalment of an article describing the Federal system of meat inspection and the good that has resulted from it, and shows the necessity for extending this system of inspection so that it will include all meat sold everywhere, and thus compel farmers to clean up their disease-breeding farms and do away with diseased animals now marketed where there is no adequate system of inspection. It appears appropriately as one of the series of articles on meat inspection and municipal abattoirs now running in the columns of The National Provisioner. This article will be read with peculiar interest just at this time, when its author is one of the objects of the latest attack by agitators on the meat inspection service.]

The Prevalence of Tuberculosis.

The prevalence of tuberculosis in cattle and in hogs is alarming. In the past many breeders, relying upon the fact that the presence of tuberculosis in animals is not ordinarily apparent upon any ante-mortem inspection which can be made at slaughterhouses, have shipped diseased animals to market and received the full price therefor. This result naturally made them careless of the presence of disease in their herds, and tuberculosis has been propagated and spread throughout the country.

Recently, in a Western State, the Dairy Commission tested dairy cattle very generally for tuberculosis. Many of the animals which were found diseased were, it is alleged, promptly shipped to market for slaughter for food purposes, the shippers receiving full prices for the unfit animals. And, more important than this, probably the meat of those animals that were not slaughtered under Federal inspection was consumed by men, women and children who may thus have been infected.

If the breeder of livestock knew that his slaughtered animals would be paid for on a health basis if healthy, and, if diseased, on the basis of what they are worth for leather and fertilizer, he would make extraordinary exertions to free his herd from disease and to keep it free. The prevalence of tuberculosis in animals, in meat and in milk would be minimized, and, so the doctors tell us, the disease in man would be less frequent.

How Post-Mortem Inspection Is Conducted.

The law also requires that a post-mortem examination and inspection be made of the carcasses and parts of carcasses of those animals which are prepared for human consumption at any establishment in any State or territory or the District of Columbia for transportation or sale as articles of interstate or foreign commerce.

Under this provision of the law, the post-mortem inspection is conducted entirely by competent doctors of veterinary medicine, who, in addition to holding a degree from a college of recognized standing, must have passed a severe civil service examination on the principles of animal pathology and the practice of meat inspection.

When the cattle have passed the ante-mortem inspection, they are driven into the "knocking pens," which, on a slightly higher level, adjoin the killing floor. From two to five cattle are placed in each pen. The knockers, armed with sledge hammers, walk along a rail above the pens, and by a smashing blow between the eyes stun each animal so

that he falls to the floor of the pen. A lever is then pulled, which causes the floor of the pen to tilt simultaneously with the raising of the door. This permits the animal to roll gently down the inclined plane upon the floor of the killing room.

The animal is now shackled, hoisted on the rail of an overhead tramway, and while hanging is bled by the "sticker." After having been bled sufficiently, the carcass is pushed along to a spot where the headers skin the head and disarticulate it.

From the moment the animal reaches the killing floor it is under the constant observation of one or more lynx-eyed post-mortem inspectors. Before the head is removed these inspectors palpate and incise the glands of the neck to detect any diseased condition. This is known as the head inspection. The head is then placed on an inclined rack in such a position as to be readily identified should the animal be found diseased.

The carcass is now lowered and skinned, a continual string of butchers following one after the other, each doing one special job in turning out the dressed carcass. The post-mortem inspector takes his position beside the butcher who eviscerates the carcasses and passes down the line with him, watching, feeling and examining all suspicious indications.

This work is known as the visceral inspection. It is very exacting and requires the utmost vigilance. After two and a half hours of labor the inspector is relieved by a comrade, who in turn serves two and a half hours.

Thoroughness of the Inspection System.

It is important to understand the duties of these men. They are required to detect and mark carcasses which show variations from the normal. Once these carcasses are marked with the numbered tag, the man who detected the suspicious condition pays no further attention to them.

He is not concerned with the final diagnosis, which will be done at leisure to the best advantage by another trained man; nor is it even necessary for him to maintain any watch to see that the tag is not removed, for he holds the stubs of all tags used by him and the tags reported on by the men who make the final inspections must correspond with his numbers. In some of the larger establishments about two hundred cattle are killed an hour, and it is necessary for the inspectors on the floor to devote their entire attention to the examination of the carcasses.

After the tag has been placed upon the animal it is removed to a separate room, known in the service as the U. S. Retaining Room, where all suspected carcasses are held pending final inspection. It is in these rooms, which are provided with every facility for the purpose, that the suspicious carcass is finally passed upon by a trained and experienced doctor, who has plenty of time, whose duty it is to protect the health of the people and who has no bias to turn him aside from that duty.

Those carcasses which he finds fit for food are immediately removed from the retaining room and marked "U. S. Inspected and Passed." Carcasses which are unfit for food are marked "U. S. Inspected and Condemned." They are immediately removed to the tank and there destroyed; or they are taken to another government room, known as the Condemned Room. As soon as the condemned carcasses have been removed from the retaining room, and before any more suspected carcasses are brought in, the floors and walls are washed with hot water and disinfected, making it impossible for meat to become contaminated there.

Second Inspection To Make Sure.

Provision is made in the law for a second inspection of carcasses and parts which on post-mortem inspection at the time of slaughter

have proved to be fit for food. Meat is a highly perishable product and this reinspection is very needful. In practice it amounts to a continued supervision over the various processes of preparation from the beginning of the operation of converting the fresh meat into a cured, cooked or canned meat-food product until such product leaves the packinghouse for distribution.

The fresh pork is turned into hams, salted and smoked bacon sides, backs, shoulders, pickled pigs' feet, sausages, and so on, and into canned pork products. Similarly the beef, mutton and veal pass through many stages and assume various forms.

Every day in the year the packinghouses are policed by a small army of government workers engaged in the work of reinspection, sorting out the good meat from the bad, destroying the unfit, and permitting nothing but healthy, uncontaminated meat to leave the packinghouses bearing the mark of Federal inspection. Even at night government patrols inspect the plants and assure themselves that the law and the regulations are being obeyed.

All in all, it may be accepted as a fact that fresh meat, cured or tinned, which bears the mark "U. S. Inspected and Passed" is from a healthy animal, and it may be eaten without fear of disease. The operation of the law may have added a trifle to the cost of the meat; but in the markets no distinction is made between the price of government-inspected meat and meat which has received no inspection, so that whether we get government-inspected meat or not we are paying the added cost. In this case it is a rule not only of thrift but of health to insist upon getting what we pay for.

STOCKS OF PROVISIONS

Official reports of stocks of provisions at leading centers at the end of April indicate supplies of pork and cut meats slightly under those of a month ago, but still considerably larger than a year ago. Stocks of lard are shown to be slightly increased over last month and much greater than a year ago. A summary of the official reports shows the following figures:

	Pork, Bbls.		
	April 30, 1912.	March 31, 1912.	April 30, 1911.
Chicago	82,326	84,989	57,200
Kansas City	4,684	4,368	3,321
Omaha	3,533	2,895	2,467
St. Joseph	975	1,415	1,469
Milwaukee	9,301	10,040	4,979
Total	100,819	103,707	69,376
	Lard, Tcs.		
	April 30, 1912.	March 31, 1912.	April 30, 1911.
Chicago	137,802	124,328	64,080
Kansas City	11,580	13,643	10,858
Omaha	9,183	8,346	3,513
St. Joseph	6,692	8,330	5,267
Milwaukee	12,256	11,700	1,152
Total	177,513	166,407	84,870
	Cut Meats, Lbs.		
	April 30, 1912.	March 31, 1912.	April 30, 1911.
Chicago	164,063,803	167,827,539	127,175,063
Kansas City	60,617,500	63,694,500	65,438,200
Omaha	46,619,147	45,507,410	47,073,060
St. Joseph	33,884,011	32,000,646	29,529,633
Milwaukee	25,302,586	28,781,031	16,893,529
Total	330,427,047	337,811,126	286,109,485

MEAT ORDINANCE HELD UP.

At Saginaw, Mich., where a city ordinance was passed establishing municipal meat inspection, and requiring all local slaughtering to be done at a central abattoir, the ordinance has been attacked on the ground of restraint of trade, and the courts have issued a temporary injunction restraining its enforcement. It is alleged in the bill of complaint that the ordinance is class legislation and was enacted to benefit one particular firm, which erected a public abattoir, and that it is unconstitutional and works in restraint of trade.

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PRACTICAL POINTS FOR THE TRADE

EDITOR'S NOTE.—Nothing but actual, bona fide inquiries are answered on this page of "Practical Points for the Trade." The National Provisioner uses no "made-up" queries, with answers taken out of old, out-of-date books. The effort is made to take up and investigate each question as it comes in, and to answer it as thoroughly as time and space will permit, with a view to the special need of that particular inquirer. It must be remembered that the answering of these questions takes time, and that the space is necessarily limited, and inquirers must not grow impatient if the publication of answers is delayed somewhat. It should also be remembered that packing-house practice is constantly changing and improving, and that experts seldom agree, so that there is always room for honest difference of opinion. Readers are invited to criticize what appears here, as well as to ask questions.

THE BLEACHING OF GREASES.

Numerous inquiries have reached The National Provisioner like the following: "Is there any way in which dark or yellow tallow can be whitened?" It may not be whitened, but it can be bleached. The following detailed description of the bleaching of greases is intended to answer this and other questions:

It has not been heretofore the universal practice to bleach the various greases in the packinghouses, although it would prove an enhancement to the value of such products. As most of the greases cannot be bleached to a satisfactory color by the use of fuller's earth, they are usually submitted to such treatment as distillation whereby the fats are split up into their component parts: stearin or stearic acid, oleic acid or olein or red oil, and into glycerin.

The stearic acid is a body of great hardness, resembling paraffin without the latter's glassy appearance or transparency. This acid is used principally in the candle industry. The oleic acid, or red oil, is used to a large extent in the manufacture of cleaning compounds for metal work. In this instance solid bodies, such as pumice stone, rotten stone, infusorial earth or similar erasives, are intimately mixed with the oleic acid to obtain a pasty condition. Mirban oil is usually added to this mixture in order to cover the otherwise offensive odor of the free oleic acid.

The yield of glycerin varies from 6 to 10 per cent. of the grease originally employed, according to the amounts of free fatty acids contained in the latter and to the method of recovery of the glycerin. This substance is an oily appearing liquid, having a very sweet taste and being water white in color if in a pure state. It is miscible with water in all proportions. It is used for medicinal, toilet and similar preparations and to a very large extent in the manufacture of explosives, for stamping inks, hectograph pads and printing press rollers.

As already stated, the fuller's earth treatment is rarely used in the bleaching of greases, for the reason that very little benefit is derived from its use and also that the cost of the earth, together with that of the various operations connected with the fuller's earth bleaching process are unreasonably expensive and out of proportion to the results obtained. A more satisfactory bleach of greases is obtained from a chemical bleaching process in the following manner:

For a batch of about 1,000 pounds of grease to be bleached 4 pounds of bichromate of potash, $1\frac{1}{4}$ pounds of sal soda and 5 pounds of permanganate of potash are dissolved in 250 gallons of water. The grease is melted by steam, preferably in a wooden tank of sufficient capacity.

These tanks are usually conical in shape, being wider at the top and narrowing down towards the bottom. A coat of asphalt paint increases the durability of the tank in rendering the wood thereof more resistant to the action of the acids and of the other chemicals employed in this process. The piping provided in the tanks is that for the delivery of air from an air compressor, and one set each for closed and open steam. Draw-off cocks are provided at the bottom of the tanks. No copper or brass connections or fittings must be used, as these are corroded by the chemicals used in a very short time, iron piping and fittings being the most

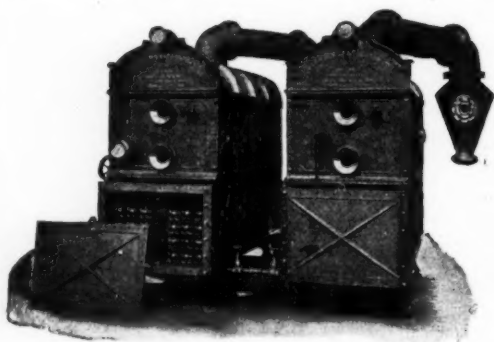
suitable and economical in this connection. A good and liberal supply of water and a capacious air blower should be available.

When the grease is melted by the application of heat from the closed steam coil the latter is shut off and the above solution of chemicals is added to the former. The two liquids are now thoroughly agitated by means of compressed air for thirty minutes. Care should be taken that the temperature of the mixture does not become excessive, from 120 to 150 degs. Fahr. being sufficient at this stage of the process.

In case the temperature should rise abnormally, it may be convenient to reduce the air blowing, which will retard the chemical action of the chemicals on the impurities of the grease, which will then incidentally reduce the temperature, and in which manner the latter can be controlled within certain limits. Another solution is prepared meanwhile, consisting of 10 quarts of sulphuric acid of 66 degs. B. strength and 8 quarts of water. Precaution must be taken to always add the acid to the water, and never the water to the acid, as serious results are sure to happen in the latter case. The acid should be added to the water in a thin stream, stirring meanwhile, and the mixing should be done in some earthenware vessel, for the reason that the metals are rapidly corroded through the contact with the diluting sulphuric acid.

When the air has been blown into the grease and bichromate mixture for the 30 minutes prescribed, the acid solution is poured into this mixture, the agitation by air being kept up until the grease shall have assumed a green color, when the closed steam coil is applied for about 5 minutes. The air blowing is now discontinued and the mixture brought to a boil, which must continue for 10 minutes. The steam is then shut off and the mixture left to settle in the tank, which is accomplished in from 20 to 30

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945 Monadnock Building - CHICAGO

**THE
NATIONAL PROVISIONER**
New York and
Chicago
Official Organ American Meat Packers'
Association.

Published by
The Food Trade Publishing Co.

(Incorporated Under the Laws of the State of New York.)

at No. 116 Nassau St., New York City.

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GREATEST OF INDUSTRIES

The slaughtering and meat packing industry of the United States is proclaimed by the United States Government as the greatest of all our industries. Few people have seemed to realize this fact. The official census figures just made public show that in 1909 the gross production in the slaughtering and meat packing industry was more than a billion and a third of dollars, while the gross output of the great steel and iron industry was less than a billion dollars. The meat industry leads them all by a wide margin, and is still growing.

What is the cause of this phenomenal growth? People must eat meat, and our population is increasing. But this does not explain the stupendous output of the industry. What is it? The wonderful ingenuity and tireless effort which have devised and carried out methods for saving what was once waste, the great by-products field developed by the modern meat packer, as well as the modern methods of preserving and

transporting meats to all parts of the country and abroad—these are the explanations of the wonderful showing made by the meat industry in the census returns.

And yet these very qualities of inventive genius and business ability are penalized. The government constantly harasses its chief industry simply because of the success it has achieved, a success which, to small and suspicious minds, means that crooked methods must have been used to secure its accomplishment. The government has sought to send to jail as criminals the men who have led in this wonderful movement toward the nation's industrial growth. The daily press has clamored for the conviction of the leaders of its chief industry, and even now refuses to accept the verdict of a jury which declares them guiltless of wrong-doing.

Meanwhile the industry goes on growing, in spite of the unparalleled injustice of which it has been the victim.

MORE SCANDAL MONGERING

The latest persecution of the meat industry takes the form of a wholly gratuitous attempt to make the public believe that United States meat inspection is a farce, and that conditions in meat-packing establishments are what the agitators are pleased to call "deplorable." It is doubtful if the patience of Job would have withstood such a test as this; but meat men are inured to any form of torture by this time. They feel, however, that it would be but common humanity to give them a breathing spell between inquisitions!

Whatever the public may be made to believe by the purveyors of the cooked-up scandal now brewing, the meat trade knows how utterly ridiculous these charges are. Ask any packer who has been forced to submit to the rigorous supervision and the hair-splitting interpretations of meat regulations by the Federal authorities, and hear what he says.

And now, after packers have submitted to the most severe and expensive meat inspection supervision in the world, they must stand by and hear fame-seeking agitators tell the public that inspection is a farce, and that conditions in their plants are "worse than ever." It would be uproariously funny if it were not intensely exasperating.

The Department of Agriculture has issued a lengthy statement analyzing the charges against the Federal meat inspection service contained in the Nelson resolution, declaring their falsity and misrepresentation, and demanding an immediate and thorough investigation to determine the facts.

This statement takes up the charges one at a time and reveals either their absolute falsity or their misleading character. It declares their sources to be two. One is a

woman agitator whose "investigating" has been done at the expense of some unknown interest, and who made similar charges before the American Public Health Association several years ago, which were not sustained after an investigation by that body. The other source is a sensational book published with the evident intent to destroy the American meat trade abroad, since it was published in England and not even copyrighted here.

The Department declares the charges for the most part are "either absolutely false or are mixtures of half-truths with falsehood skillfully blended." It states that each one of these charges is old, and that all have been investigated and found to be without truth. The analysis of the charges is searching, and a reading of the statement will give an idea of the basis upon which this attack is made.

In concluding its statement the Department demands an investigation as being due to the officials who have been attacked, the farmers and stock raisers whose products are assailed, the American people who consume the product, and the people of foreign countries who buy our meats.

It might have added that an investigation is also due the packers, who have spent millions of dollars in complying with the severe requirements of government inspection regulations, and whose expenditure of money and effort and display of good faith in complying with the law is now rewarded by charges such as these.

The interests behind this agitation will be gratified by the publicity their charges receive, whatever else they may accomplish or fail to accomplish. But the poor public—in whose behalf they pretend to act—will pay the price of their scandal mongering, as it always does.

ENTITLED TO HIS PROFITS

Some retail butchers have about decided to close their shops while prices are so high, but none as yet has been found as candid as the butcher in Plainfield, N. J., who told the newspapers that his conscience wouldn't let him keep open. With most of them it is the pocketbook that is affected. This sensitive butcher, however, declares that he hasn't the heart to charge his customers enough to "break even."

He should read the speech made by State President Sluiter at the last meeting of the Bronx Branch, United Master Butchers. Mr. Sluiter, who is a good business man and popular with his customers, said: "The retail butchers are too slow to raise prices and in too much of a hurry to lower them. Retailers now ought to get higher prices. The retail butcher having money invested in his business, is entitled to a fair profit at the end of the year. He is not supposed to work for wages alone." Which seems sound sense.

TRADE GLEANINGS

The city of Marshall, Tex., will soon vote on bonds for a municipal abattoir.

John E. Palmer is interested in the establishment of a packing plant at Springfield, Mo.

Swift & Company's branch house at New Bedford, Mass., has been badly damaged by fire.

A cottonseed oil mill will be erected at Nocona, Tex., by E. E. Holcomb, of Stigler, Okla.

The Coey Packing Company, Fort Madison, Ia., has added a sausage-making department to its plant.

A fire-proof slaughterhouse and refrigerating plant is being built for C. A. Freund at 1134 Straight street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

The American Cotton Oil Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent. on its preferred stock, payable June 1.

H. D. Call, a provision dealer at Taunton, Mass., has filed a petition in bankruptcy. His liabilities are \$5,476.43 and assets \$1,000.

The North Birmingham Packing Company will spend \$30,000 in repairing and making additions to its plant at North Birmingham, Ala.

The improvements being erected at the abattoir of the Union Slaughtering Company's plant at Galveston, Tex., are nearing completion.

Streett & Corkran will remodel the property which they have leased at Howard and Dover streets, Baltimore, Md., into a pork-packing plant.

The F. D. Borst Company, Boston, Mass., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$25,000 to deal in meat. J. R. Poole, of Revere, is president.

The Planters' Cotton Oil Company, of Navasota, Tex., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$50,000 by W. T. Wilson, C. Moore and C. C. Camp.

The McAlester Cotton Oil Company, McAlester, Okla., incorporated by W. A. Henson, of Chattanooga, Tenn., and others, will erect a 4-press hydraulic cottonseed oil mill.

E. H. Bailey, manager of the Vicksburg Cotton Oil Company at Vicksburg, Miss., has resigned his position and will construct and operate a cotton oil mill in southern Texas.

W. L. Walthour, of Fort Worth, Tex., has purchased the Grayson County Cottonseed Oil Refinery and Soap Works at Sherman, Tex. A number of improvements will be made.

L. B. Weil has announced that the contract for the new packing plant to be erected at Little Rock, Ark., by a company of which he is head has been awarded. Work will commence about May 15.

The Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Company has secured title to property on Central avenue, between Linn and Baymiller streets, Cincinnati, Ohio, opposite the plant. It will eventually be improved with an addition.

Schedules in bankruptcy of Benjamin Schwenger, importer of sausage casings and cheese, at No. 63 Pearl street, New York City, N. Y., show liabilities \$81,683, of which \$25,823 is secured, and nominal assets \$23,814.

The Stoneham Tannery at Warren, Pa., will be permanently closed as soon as the present stock of hides is exhausted. It is the property of the United States Leather Company, and has been in operation 46 years.

Schedules in bankruptcy of the Consolidated Provision Company, of No. 80 William street and No. 3 Peck slip, New York, N. Y., importers of sausage casings, show liabilities \$3,214, with nine other claims whose amounts are unknown, and nominal assets \$3,012.

Work has been begun on the Union Stock Yards at Winnipeg, Canada, which are being built by the Grand Trunk Pacific, jointly with the Canadian Pacific and the Canadian Northern. An agreement has been made to spend \$500,000 this season and to have the yards completed by fall.

Swift & Company opened their new branch house, Eutaw and Camden streets, Baltimore, Md., on Monday, May 6, with increased and improved facilities and a big display of fresh, smoked and cured meats, sausage, produce, poultry, soap and other products. The manager is C. S. Hopkins.

Bids are being asked for the \$40,000 branch of Sulzberger & Sons' Packing Company, which will be built on Mills street adjoining the Morris & Company branch house at El Paso, Tex. The building will be of concrete, and will be used for the storage of meats and meat supplies for local distribution. The building will be erected by the El Paso & Southwestern system, and will be leased to the packing company.

FINANCIAL.

The Board of Directors of The American Cotton Oil Company on May 7, 1912, declared a semi-annual dividend of Three per cent. upon the Preferred Stock of the Company, payable June 1, 1912, at the Banking House of Winslow, Lanier & Co., 59 Cedar street, New York City.

The Preferred Stock Transfer Books of the Company will be closed on May 16, 1912, at 3 p. m., and will remain closed until June 3, 1912, at 10 a. m.

JUSTUS E. RALPH,
Secretary.

MEAT SUPPLIES FOR APRIL.

Official reports of receipts of livestock at eight important packing centers for the month of April show an increase in cattle receipts of 58,000 head, compared to April a year ago. Over 30,000 of this increase is at Fort Worth, where of the 80,000 cattle received in April but 29,000 head went to packers. The situation was similar at other centers where stock and feeding cattle are dealt in, so that the figures do not mean the increase of immediate meat supplies which they might seem to indicate.

Receipts of good or even fair beef cattle have been very small, and the high market prices they bring reflect the situation more nearly than the figures showing movement of livestock. Receipts of cattle at these eight points for the four months of the calendar year were more than 100,000 head short of a year ago, even including feeding cattle as well as beef animals.

Receipts of hogs at these points for April were about the same as a year ago, showing a marked falling off in marketing as compared to earlier months. For the four months of the year hog marketing was over a million head greater than a year ago, so that it appears that the volume of hog marketing has considerably subsided.

Receipts of sheep and lambs for April were about 100,000 head over a year ago, and for the four months were about 600,000 head in excess of last year. Hog slaughterers at these points, however, were only about 600,000 ahead of a year ago for the four months, and sheep and lamb killing was only about 300,000 ahead of the similar period of 1911.

A synopsis of receipts at these eight centers for April is as follows, with totals compared, the figures being official:

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	298,052	80,558	566,899	348,721
Kansas City ..	107,000	6,882	207,572	188,147
Omaha	66,870	*.....	284,246	177,656
St. Louis	48,797	*.....	192,314	54,232
St. Joseph	30,155	3,321	162,927	62,592
Sioux City	39,268	2,658	147,092	4,498
Fort Worth	80,723	14,430	28,870	46,875
St. Paul	27,413	15,065	79,147	12,125

Tl. April, '12..	608,887	120,914	1,669,667	894,846
Tl. April, '11..	549,401	99,701	1,668,352	796,578

For the four months of the year the receipts were as follows, with totals compared:

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	916,193	210,343	2,893,831	1,730,625
Kansas City	469,736	27,821	1,001,712	735,832
Omaha	321,380	*.....	1,259,226	745,813
St. Louis	222,069	*.....	974,349	282,313
St. Joseph	148,341	12,969	788,234	273,969
Sioux City	141,724	8,184	656,584	55,321
Fort Worth	217,112	44,234	133,925	93,237
St. Paul	90,807	36,459	402,857	111,893

Tl. 4 mos., '12.	2,527,962	340,040	8,110,718	4,029,005
Tl. 4 mos., '11.	2,625,575	332,384	6,957,305	3,359,977

*Calves reported as cattle.

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EQUIPPED MUNICIPAL ABATTOIR.

The plant of the Charleston Abattoir Company, Charleston, S. C., which was designed and equipped by the Brecht Company, St. Louis, Mo., is nearing completion. It is expected to start operations about May 15. This abattoir will do the slaughtering, refrigeration and rendering for the city butchers. By a special city ordinance, all of the butchers are compelled to have their slaughtering done at this central abattoir, where all meats are to be rigidly inspected and properly handled under the most sanitary regulations.

The plant is well built and equipped for properly slaughtering and refrigerating cattle, hogs and other small stock, and also for the treatment and reduction of all of the waste material and recovering therefrom the grease, tallow and fertilizer. Anyone interested in the establishment or operation of a private or municipally-owned abattoir may consult with the Brecht Company, St. Louis, Mo., also with offices in New York, Denver and San Francisco.

ELEVATING AND CONVEYING MACHINERY.

The Eagle Ice and Coal Company, Philadelphia, Pa., have equipped their ice plant with a gig elevator and lowering machine and flat-faced friction hoist for handling ice cakes, 11" x 22" x 44". The machinery was furnished by Gifford-Wood Company, Hudson, N. Y.

The ice plant owned by the Jamesburg Ice Company of Asbury Park, N. J., has recently been equipped with the most modern machinery for handling ice. The machinery, which was furnished by Gifford-Wood Company, Hudson, N. Y., consists of three gig elevators and lowering machines and flat-faced friction hoists and one single-chain reversible conveyor.

The coal pocket owned by Frayer & Foster, of Hartford, Conn., has been equipped with machinery by Gifford-Wood Company, Hudson, N. Y. The elevator is of the single-chain-bucket type, and designed especially for carrying coal to the re-screening plant.

The Gifford-Wood Company, Hudson, N. Y., have installed for Colson & Stapley, of Gene-

seo, N. Y., a continuous bucket coal elevator, having a capacity of 40 tons per hour.

"BOSS" HOG-KILLING OUTFITS.

The success of any machine depends on the good satisfaction it gives its users. Their work, their first cost and cost of operating and maintaining should be considered in order to select the best. Not what is claimed for a machine, but what a machine is and accomplishes is what counts after all.

The Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Company, the manufacturers of the celebrated "Boss" machines, have lately installed a "Boss" hog-killing outfit, consisting of latest type "Boss" jerkless hog hoist and "Boss" steel hog scraper at the Jos. Obert Company plant, Lehigh, Pa., and one latest type "Boss" steel hog scraper at the A. H. March Packing Company plant, Bridgeport, Pa. Here is what these two well-known packers have to say about these machines:

April 3, 1912.

The Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Company, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Gentlemen: The "Boss" hog-scraping machine and hoist recently contracted for through your Mr. Gaddum has been installed by your representative, Mr. Henry Kornman, and as far as we can see and know at this time is entirely satisfactory. Yours truly,

JOSEPH OBERT COMPANY.

Per F. J. O.

April 11, 1912.

The Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Company, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Gentlemen: We hereby accept the "Boss" hog scraper just installed, and are proud to say it is all that could be asked for. It does the work perfectly. Would consider it a pleasure to show it to any prospective buyer, or answer any inquiry relative to same. Respectfully,

A. H. MARCH PACKING COMPANY.

BLEACHING OF GREASES.

(Concluded from page 22.)

minutes, when the water containing the various chemicals, impurities and the extracted and decomposed coloring matter of the grease will be found beneath the grease, the latter floating on the surface in a more or less purified and bleached condition.

The subnatant liquid is removed by drawing off through the cocks at the bottom of the tank provided for the purpose. A further

purification of the remaining grease is now in order. This is accomplished by washing with a spray of warm water applied to the surface of the grease. This water, while subsiding through the grease, carries further impurities and remaining chemicals down with it to the bottom of the tank, whence it is withdrawn by means of the cocks.

The washings may have to be repeated a few times, or until the grease shall be of sufficient purity, which can easily be determined by withdrawing a sample of the same into a glass sample bottle and observing its transparency. A cloudy appearance can indicate either an insufficient washing or the presence of a surplus moisture in the grease. In the former case the washing by means of the warm water spray must be repeated, while in the latter case closed steam must be applied after the sedimentation water has been removed through the cocks.

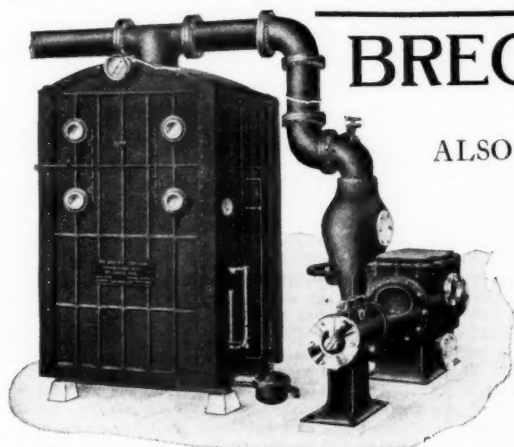
The steam should be left on until no more steam bubbles arise from the surface of the grease, the temperature during this time remaining at about 220 degs. Fahr. When the grease has become perfectly dry, or nearly so, it will show as a clear and transparent liquid when placed in the glass sample bottle while still hot. On cooling, of course, it becomes opaque, but will assume a light color, though it remains comparatively dark as long as the grease is hot and in the liquid state. It can now be removed to the storage tank or drawn off into tierces as desired.

BEANS VS. STEAK.

Don't be misled by the delusion that a handful of beans is as good for you as a portion of steak. It is true that there is as much nutriment in the beans as in the meat, but the stomach is able to extract it rapidly and easily from the meat—but from the beans only slowly, painfully and sometimes hardly at all.—American Sunday Magazine.

ARGENTINE PACKING PROFITS.

The La Plata Cold Storage Company, one of the big Argentine meat packing concerns, reports profits on its business in 1911 of \$636,687, according to Consul General Bartleman, of Buenos Ayres.



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ICE AND REFRIGERATION

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Grand Rapids, Wis.—The Marshfield Cold Storage Company has been incorporated by P. J. Schaefer, A. Neuman and others.

Augusta, Me.—The Horn Pond Ice Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$75,000. President, C. E. Allen, of Portland.

Camden, N. J.—The Consumers' Brewing Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$1,600,000. President, O. C. Wolf, of Philadelphia, Pa.

Norwalk, Conn.—The Crystal Lake Ice Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$20,000 by E. K. Austin, S. J. Stewart and E. L. Austin.

Waxahachie, Tex.—The Elco Creamery Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$6,000 by R. K. Erwin, G. W. Coleman and J. L. Gammon.

Roanoke, Va.—The Sheen Ice Cream Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$5,000 by B. W. Wilson, W. H. Adams, H. T. Adams and others.

ICE NOTES.

Petersburg, Va.—E. F. Atwood will build a creamery plant here.

Boaz, Ala.—The Boaz Cotton Oil Company will install a 5-ton ice plant.

Jefferson City, Mo.—John Riner contemplates erecting a 20-ton ice plant.

Memphis, Tenn.—T. V. Vigus will install a refrigerating plant on Rosemary Farm.

Dunn, N. C.—N. C. Hines is interested in the proposed establishment of an ice plant.

New Orleans, La.—This city is to erect a refrigerating plant in the Dryades Market.

Knoxville, Tenn.—This city is considering the establishment of a municipal ice plant.

Arcadia, Fla.—The erection of an ice and cold storage plant is contemplated by A. B. Williford.

Kansas City, Mo.—The Meriden Creamery Company will erect an ice plant and creamery.

Baltimore, Md.—The Pikesville Dairy Company will expend \$9,000 in the erection of an ice cream plant.

Dawson Springs, Ky.—A 10-ton ice plant will be installed by the Dawson Springs Water Company.

Eagle Lake, Tex.—The Eagle Lake Cream-

ery Company will install creamery and ice cream machinery.

Birmingham, Ala.—The Birmingham Packing Company will increase capacity of its ice and cold storage plant.

Henderson, Ky.—Ground has been broken for a \$60,000 cold storage plant, which will be built by James L. Nicholson.

Lamar, Mo.—A 25-ton ice plant will be erected here by Charles Howard, of the Crystal Ice Company of Nevada, Mo.

Buffalo Lithia Springs, Va.—The Buffalo Lithia Springs Water Company contemplates installing an ice and refrigerating plant.

Clear Lake, Iowa.—The ice house of the Crystal Lake Ice Company has been destroyed by fire with a loss of \$10,000.

Jennings, La.—A company is being organized by D. C. Ritchie, W. O. Cornish and others to establish a creamery plant here.

Copperas Cove, Tex.—The erection of an ice factory and electric light plant is contemplated by George Kalker, of San Gabriel, Tex.

Dothan, Ala.—The L. H. Moore Ice Company has purchased the Dothan Ice Company's plant, which will be increased to 75 tons' daily capacity.

St. Louis, Mo.—The management of the American Refrigerator Transit Company, controlled by the Gould lines, has awarded a contract to the American Car and Foundry Company for 500 steel underframe refrigerator cars to be delivered in September. The cars will be built in St. Louis.

DEFENSE OF MEAT INSPECTION.

(Continued from page 20.)

already for the pocketbook of the average man, and would not the farmer who produced these food animals have been robbed, all to gratify the caprice of men whose views are rejected by the best scientists of the world?

(4) Clauses 6 and 7 should be considered together. Clause 6 reads: "Whereas beef and pork packing establishments have been guilty of grave violations of both the Federal meat-inspection law and the department regulations." And clause 7 reads: "Whereas the department has had full cognizance of these grave violations of the Federal law and of the published regulations, as shown in official communications to Federal inspectors in charge deprecating the violations, and it is evident from the text of official communications to inspectors in charge that no prosecution nor threats of prosecution were made nor effective measures taken to prevent the continuance of such violations of law, and on the contrary several weeks subsequent to the privately circulated instructions by the Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry concerning some of the above violations of law, the Secretary of Agriculture and the Solicitor of the department, Mr. George P. McCabe, who passes upon questions of prosecution, made public statements to the effect that there had been no violations of the law by the packers."

It is true that there have been violations of the law, and each such violation susceptible of proof which came to the attention of the department has been rigorously dealt with. Two hundred and seventy-seven cases have been reported to the Attorney General for prosecution. Prosecutions have been had and fines and jail sentences imposed.

How the Law Is Enforced.

Prosecution is only one means of securing compliance with the law. There are many conditions which must be met in other ways. For instance, a packing house may not be maintained in a sanitary condition, or condemned meat may not be destroyed, and yet not be offered for interstate shipment. In neither of these cases can there be a prosecution under the meat-inspection law. There is no Federal jurisdiction. The remedy is in withdrawal of inspection, which closes the channels of interstate and foreign trade to the offender. In 75 such cases inspection has been withdrawn. In addition, nearly 4,000 retail butchers and dealers have been denied inter-

state trade, chiefly because of insanitary conditions in their establishments.

While there have been violations of the law, it is remarkable that there have been so few considering the magnitude of the business and the large number of persons involved. Any statement concerning violations of the law made by the Secretary of Agriculture or by the Solicitor will, when considered in connection with the context, be found correct.

(5) Clause 8 reads: "Whereas, notwithstanding the department's health standards for animals and carcasses passed for human food prior to the law of nineteen hundred and six were much too low for prevalent dangerous diseases, they have been so lowered by the department since the passage of the new law as to render insignificant the unquestioned improvements in packing house sanitation wrought as the result of the new law."

This is an unpardonable misstatement of fact. The regulations have been changed from time to time in accordance with new discoveries in animal pathology. A comparison of the 1906 regulations with the 1908 regulations will show that in many cases the 1908 regulations have been made more rigorous, and the only important change is in the regulation which deals with tuberculosis.

This change was made in accordance with the recommendation of a distinguished commission appointed by the Secretary of Agriculture. This commission made its report, and the regulations are safely within the conclusions of the eminent pathologists who composed the commission. Where the regulation does not exactly conform to the report, it will be found that the regulation is the more rigorous. This commission was composed of:

(1) William H. Welch, chairman, Professor of Pathology, Johns Hopkins University.

(2) L. Hektoen, Professor of Pathology, University of Chicago.

(3) Joseph Hughes, President of Chicago Veterinary College.

(4) V. A. Moore, Professor of Comparative Pathology, Cornell University.

(5) Leonard Pearson, Dean Veterinary Department, University of Pennsylvania.

(6) M. J. Rosenau, Director Hygienic Laboratory, United States Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service.

(7) Ch. Wardell Stiles, secretary, Chief Division of Zoology, Hygienic Laboratory, United States Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service.

Throws Mud at Eminent Men.

Dr. Leffingwell in his book seeks to discredit these eminent men and to question the honesty of their report. Has it come to a pass where the opinion of men who are acknowledged by the world as honest, able scientists, and who have devoted their lives to the study of a particular subject, are to be discredited by the charges of paid agitators and writers for reward?

Fortunately for the department, the agitators have here made a positive statement the untruth of which is susceptible of demonstration from the official records of the department. The charge is that the standards under the law of 1906 have been lowered so much below the standards used prior to that year that the admitted improvement in packing-house sanitation becomes insignificant. Here is the answer:

Comparing the records of six years prior to 1906 with the records since the 1906 law was enacted, we find that under the new law the percentage increase in condemnations is over 50 per cent. These figures show that no matter what the assertions of agitators may be, the fact is there has been a raising of the standard as shown by the increased percentage of condemnations.

(6) Clause 9 reads: "Whereas a gross deception of the people with regard to the standards and thoroughness of the inspection has been systematically practiced by the officials of the Department of Agriculture and by the packers themselves."

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The Burger Bros. Co.
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Henry Bollinger.
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EL PASO, El Paso Storage Warehouse Co.
FORT WORTH, Western Warehouse Co.
HOUSTON, Texas Warehouse Co.
INDIANAPOLIS, Railroad Transfer Co.
JACKSONVILLE, St. Elmo, W. Acosta.
KANSAS CITY, Crutcher Warehouse Co.
LIVERPOOL, Peter R. McQuile & Son.
LOS ANGELES, United Iron Works.
LOUISVILLE, Louisville Public Warehouse Co.
MILWAUKEE, Central Warehouse.
MEMPHIS, Patterson Transfer Co.
MEXICO, D. F., Ernst O. Heinsdorf.
NEWARK, Brewers' & Bottlers' Supply Co.
NEW ORLEANS, Iron Warehouses.
NEW YORK, Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical
Co., Shipley Construction & Supply Co.
NORFOLK, Nottingham & Wrenn Co.
OKLAHOMA, O. K. Transfer & Storage Co.
PHILADELPHIA, Henry Bower Chemical Mfg. Co.
PITTSBURGH, Pennsylvania Transfer Co., Ltd.,
Mueljer & Kusen.
PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island Warehouse Co.
ROCHESTER, Shipley Construction & Supply Co.
SALT LAKE CITY, Utah Soap Co.
ST. LOUIS, McHeeters Warehouse Co., Pillsbury
Becker Eng. & Sup. Co.
SAN ANTONIO, Oriental Oil Co.
SAN FRANCISCO, United Iron Works.
SAVANNAH, Benton Transfer Co.
SPOKANE, United Iron Works.
SEATTLE, United Iron Works.
TOLEDO, Moreton Truck & Storage Co.
WASHINGTON, Littlefield, Alvord & Co.

There has been no deception of the people by the officials of the Department of Agriculture in regard to the inspection. It is the best inspection service in the world, and is so regarded by unprejudiced observers.

(7) Clause 10 reads: "Whereas a lowering of inspection standards and practices has been accomplished by officially printed regulations, and furthermore by orders to inspectors in charge, which orders are specifically stated to be intended only for 'persons in the service of the Bureau of Animal Industry and the proprietors of establishments (the packers) at which the Federal meat inspection is conducted,' and on which so-called 'service announcements' is the caution that they are 'not intended for the public,' and employees are warned against 'giving or showing copies to outsiders,' the warning being accompanied with a threat that employees who shall show or give 'copies to other persons or to the press . . . will be severely dealt with.'"

Facts About Inspectors' Instructions.

This clause refers to publications of the Bureau of Animal Industry known as "Service Announcements." It is important to consider this clause carefully, because in it there is revealed the methods of those who are behind this resolution.

The first Service Announcement was issued on May 15, 1907, and was intended only for employees of the Bureau of Animal Industry, and from May 15, 1907, to November 16, 1908, only matter was included in these Service Announcements which was intended exclusively for the information of the employees of the Bureau of Animal Industry. It was intended to take the place of letters of instruction to the inspectors, and therefore it was necessary to confine the distribution to employees of the service.

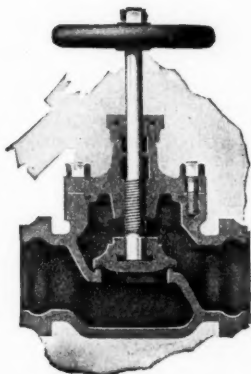
For example, in the issue of May, 1907, page 23, instructions are given in regard to the supervision of packing establishments at night to guard improper practices, and the following language occurs: "At stations where only one patrol tagger is assigned to night-work, he will take one night off each week, provided there is no regular work each night. The managers of establishments must not know which night of the week this employee will not report for duty, nor should the same night be chosen each week."

Obviously, it would have been unwise to give the packers information as to the details of the surveillance that was being exercised over their work, for such information might have defeated the very purpose of the work.

While the publication was in this form it bore the following notice: "This publication is designed to disseminate information and instructions to persons in the service of the Bureau of Animal Industry. A supply will be sent to each official in charge of a station or branch of the service, who should promptly distribute copies to all members of his force. A file should be kept at each station for reference."

And on one or two occasions, when the chief of the bureau found that bureau em-

WATCH PAGE 52 FOR BARGAINS



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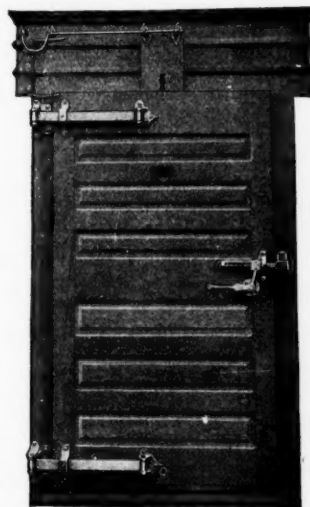
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Company**

**Hagerstown, Md.
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ployees had given the information to persons not in the service, he issued cautionary notices against such a practice. To accomplish this purpose there was regularly added to the notice this phrase: "It is not intended for the public, and employees are cautioned against giving or showing copies to outsiders." This included the packers as well as anyone else not in the service of the government.

On November 16, 1908, a change was made in the form of the Service Announcements. Matter intended only for the confidential information of the inspectors was eliminated and it was announced that it had been decided "to furnish copies hereafter in a limited way to establishments at which the Federal meat inspection is conducted and to other persons and firms with whom the bureau has such official relations as to make it necessary for them to receive the information herein contained."

How the Facts Are Distorted.

From that date to the present time the policy has been unbroken to send the Service Announcements to packers, stock men, agricultural journals, trade journals, etc. A careful inspection of clause 10 in the resolution will show how fearfully and wonderfully these facts are distorted. Portions of the notice which appeared in the announcement during the time when it was intended only for bureau employees are quoted in connection with portions of the notice which was used after the Announcements were distributed generally to anyone in interest, including the press, and the impression is sought to be created that the department allowed the packers to have access to the confidential information sent to the inspectors and denied it to everyone else.

This is absolutely untrue. Copies of the Announcements were given to the press and to other persons in interest at the same time they were furnished to the packers. It must be that Mr. Nelson, of Wisconsin, who introduced this resolution, has been grievously imposed upon, for it is to be presumed that he would never have consented knowingly to such a grave perversion of the truth and such an attempted imposition upon the House of which he is a member.

It is claimed that these Service Announcements were used to inform the inspectors that variations from the regulations, which variations favored the packers, were permitted. An examination of all of the Service Announcements will disclose this to be absolutely untrue. In the vast majority of cases the instruction related to inspection routine, while in many cases there was a distinct strengthening of the regulations by the instructions which were sent out.

From the beginning these Service Announcements were printed regularly at the Government Printing Office each month: they contained not only notes regarding meat inspection, but also instructions regarding tick and scabies eradication in cattle, scabies eradication in sheep, and the various other activities of the bureau, including promotions, dismissals, and transfers of employees. They were sent to inspectors of the bureau all over the United States—to those engaged in the other lines of work as well as to those engaged in the meat inspection.

Surely if, as charged in this resolution, the Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry had been false to his trust and to his oath of office, by favoring the packers and nullifying the law, he would not needlessly have informed so many persons of his perfidy.

(8) Clause 11 reads: "Whereas a lowering of standards and practices of inspection has been brought about by the direct and demonstrable influence of packers and of the American Meat Packers' Association."

Outrageous Libel on Officials.

There has been no lowering of standards and practices of inspection due to the influence of the American Meat Packers' Association. This is an utterly unwarranted and outrageous libel upon the officials of the Department of Agriculture.

(9) Clause 12 reads: "Whereas the meat packers have taken steps toward influencing

only Federal meat-inspection standards, but influencing also the education and training of inspectors who are to enforce them, by offering to give the land and the endowment for a school of veterinary science and meat inspection at the University of Illinois."

The proof that the Department of Agriculture has safeguarded the selection of inspectors is found in the fact that no veterinary inspectors of the Bureau of Animal Industry are employed except those who are graduates of reputable veterinary colleges and who, in addition, have passed a rigid civil service examination, and whose character is vouched for by reputable people.

(10) Clause 13 reads: "Whereas Federal meat inspection, contrary to the expressed assertions of the Department of Agriculture, gives better inspection and a safer guarantee for export than for home-consumed meats and meat-food products, with the effect that the American people consume not only meats from diseased animals, unwarrantably passed for food in this country, but also meats and meat-food products which by official instructions are not certified for foreign trade, because European countries have refused to accept them."

The meat inspection is just as thorough on the meat for home consumption as on the meat for export. It is true that fresh pork is not certified for English trade, for the reason that the British Government requires a certificate that the pork is from animals which are not affected in any degree with tuberculosis.

This requirement is not imposed upon British meat, and in those parts of Great Britain where scientific meat-inspection service is maintained animals which are slightly affected with tuberculosis are passed for food, as is done in the United States.

(11) Clause 14 merely states that the Department of Agriculture has asked Congress for \$1,000,000 for the microscopic inspection of a part of the pork product. This is true.

(12) Clause 15 reads: "Whereas the Department of Agriculture in its administration of the meat-inspection law and the packing establishments in their evasion and violation of the law and the regulations have not only committed grave offenses endangering the health of consumers of packing-house products, but have injured the faith and confidence of foreign countries in the packers' products, and by this short-sighted policy and by other acts have greatly injured not only their own foreign trade but also the agricultural interests of the country in large measure dependent upon it."

The Department of Agriculture in its administration of the meat-inspection law has committed no offenses endangering the health of consumers of packing-house products. On the contrary, all of the meat which the inspectors of the Bureau of Animal Industry have marked "Inspected and passed" has been sound, healthful, wholesome, and fit for human food.

The injury to the faith and confidence of foreign nations in American meat is not wrought by the Department of Agriculture, but, on the contrary, is brought about by attacks made, not only by mercenary interests, but in some cases by well-meaning but uninformed people who have not taken the trouble to investigate the plausible but false statements of professional agitators.

Conclusion.

The charges in the Nelson resolution are readily divided into two classes:

(1) Those which impugn the honor of the officials of the Department of Agriculture in the administration of the law, and

(2) Those which relate to the scientific question whether the meat of animals which are slightly affected with disease should be passed or be destroyed for food purposes.

The regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture and the practice of the inspectors of the Bureau of Animal Industry thereunder are based upon the opinions of the foremost meat-inspection authorities of the world, who agree that although an animal may be affected with a disease in a certain form a portion of the meat may be absolutely sound, healthful, wholesome, and fit for human food.

It is due the officials of the Department of Agriculture, who have been wantonly and unjustifiably assailed in this resolution, that there should be an investigation to determine the facts.

It is due the farmers and stock raisers of the United States whose product is assailed by this resolution that there should be an investigation to determine whether their product is to be destroyed for food.

It is due the American people who consume the product of the packing houses that there should be an investigation to determine whether the medical standards followed by the government are sufficiently high for their protection.

It is due the people in foreign countries who accept and buy our meats that there should be an investigation to determine whether they are receiving an unwholesome and loathsome product.

STOCKS OF LARD

Cable advices to the N. K. Fairbank Company give the following estimates of the lard stocks held in Europe and afloat on May 1, to which are added the estimates of former years, and stocks in cities named:

	1912. May 1.	1912. Apr. 1.	1911. Apr. 1.	1911. May 1.	1910. May 1.	1909. May 1.
Liverpool and Manchester	21,000	27,000	16,000	20,000	15,000	14,500
Other British ports	25,000	30,000	15,000	18,000	12,000	15,000
Hamburg	15,000	18,000	6,000	10,000	3,000	16,000
Bremen	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,500	1,500	1,500
Berlin	4,500	5,500	2,000	2,500	2,000	3,000
Baltic ports	22,500	19,500	11,000	12,000	13,000	15,000
Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Mannheim..	4,000	3,000	1,000	1,500	1,200	4,000
Antwerp	3,000	2,000	3,000	3,000	2,500	2,500
French ports	4,500	8,000	2,000	2,500	50	1,400
Italian and Spanish ports.....	1,000	1,500	1,500	2,000	100	1,000
Total in Europe	102,500	116,500	59,500	74,000	50,350	73,900
Afloat for Europe	40,000	65,000	60,000	55,000	24,000	50,000
Total in Europe and afloat.....	142,500	181,500	119,500	129,000	74,350	123,900
Chicago Prime Steam	123,069	112,690	33,776	44,949	8,845	70,161
Chicago other kinds	14,733	11,638	16,974	19,131	11,014	17,084
East St. Louis	1,800	1,950	300	500	500	2,500
Kansas City	11,580	13,643	12,742	10,858	8,034	11,092
Omaha	9,183	8,346	3,070	3,513	6,904	2,371
New York						
Milwaukee	12,256	11,760	1,411	11,152	578	2,351
South St. Joseph	6,692	8,330	4,463	5,267	2,152	5,116
Total tierces	322,477	349,857	192,236	214,370	112,377	234,575

Increase April, 1911—22,134. Decrease April, 1912—27,380.

PROVISIONS AND LARD

WEEKLY REVIEW

All articles under this head are quoted by the barrel, except lard, which is quoted by the hundredweight in tierces, pork and beef by the barrel or tierce and hogs by the hundredweight.

Prices Firm—Trading Quiet—Distribution Restricted—Hog Movement Lighter—Agitation Against Meat Prices a Factor—Feed Prices Still High.

The interest in the contract market for the past week has not been very pronounced, but prices have been well held, and this week there has been some improvement in values, partly due to a lighter movement in hogs and a hardening in the tone of the live hog market. The situation as to the supply of livestock of all kinds is dominating the market though, and the speculative operations in the market. Also the situation is influenced to some extent by the agitation which has been spreading regarding the prices for meats to go out to consuming districts, and this agitation is a factor growing in influence, and seems to be having effect not only on the actual demand for meats and lard, but also the ideas as to the forward demand.

There are, of course, two ways of looking at the situation, and naturally the market is a reflection of these two ideas. The idea as to diminished supplies is backed up by the statistics on all kinds of livestock, and the actual marketings not only of hogs, but of cattle and sheep, while the prospective supplies are influenced by the conditions which have surrounded the carrying of livestock through the winter and the conditions which have prevailed this spring for the early spring crop. The reports have pointed to small supplies to be marketed during the

coming months, and also to a disappointing number of young stock.

With the actual decrease in the marketings of cattle and sheep there has come a strong upward movement in values, and there has also been a distinct improvement in the values of live hogs. These changes in the value of livestock have shown in the price of the finished product and the very high prices which have been forced have naturally brought the attention of the consuming public sharply to the question of living expenses. It has not, however, been clear to the consuming public that the actual cost of the finished product is governed by the supply of livestock on one hand and the enormously increased population on the other, which has just to that extent diminished the supplies of meats and increased the demand, and therefore affected the price.

Whether the agitation against the high cost of living will be sufficient to materially influence the consumption of meats so as to affect values is quite problematical. It is certainly a factor to be considered and carefully weighed. The last statement of stocks of product at Chicago showed that notwithstanding the decrease in hog packing during the month there was very little decrease in the stocks of meats, while there was an actual increase in the stocks of lard.

Believers in the situation contend that notwithstanding the high price there will be a good foreign demand for American products certainly until the fall, or until the prices for livestock decline on the other side, whenever that may be.

The government report which was issued on Tuesday on the feed stuffs question was not so optimistic as had been hoped for, due undoubtedly to the lateness of the season. This report showed only 52 per cent. of the spring plowing done, compared with an average of 67.6 on May 1. The amount of spring seeding done of all kinds was much better, however, the amount being 48.9, compared with a ten-year average of 55.2 per cent. Owing to the rather backward season and poor weather during April the condition of pastures and meadows was not as favorable as looked for. The condition of meadow lands pointing to the next hay crop was 85.7, against 88.6, a ten-year average. The condition of pasture lands was 81.7, against a ten-year average of 86.4 per cent. The weather has been more favorable the past few days, and there seems to be a well-pronounced conviction that the conditions both for the pastures and meadow lands have improved.

The government report contained a very important statement which will have a bearing on the feed stuff supply and feed stuff values in the statement of the abandoned acreage of wheat. The report showed an abandoned area of 6,469,000 acres, and the reports very generally indicate that the greater part of this area, if not all, will go into oats and corn and other forage crops, so that while the area will be lost for food supplies, it will not be lost in the feed supplies, and the added production from this area will have, undoubtedly, a considerably influence on the total production of feed

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grains and forage supplies and naturally on prices. What is needed most urgently is a period of big crops of feed stuffs which will bring down the cost of raising and finishing live-stock, and thereby encourage increased production of meats.

Hog packing for the week was 520,000, against 540,000 the previous week, and 550,000 last year; since March 1, 4,775,000 against 5,200,000 last year.

BEEF.—The market shows further advance, with light offerings both on the spot and to arrive. Demand is quiet, but buyers are forced to pay full prices. Quoted: Family, \$18@18.50; mess, \$15@16; packet, \$17@17.50; extra India mess, \$29@29.50.

PORK.—The market is very firm, with the demand of rather moderate proportions. Mess is quoted at \$20.75@21; clear, \$19.25@20.25; family, \$20.50@21.50.

LARD.—Prices have held steadily this week, with a rather moderate volume of trade. The movement of hogs West is lighter, and this is giving confidence to the trade. City steam, 10½¢; Middle West, \$10.80@10.90; Western, \$11.20; refined Continent, \$11.55; South American, \$12.25; Brazil, kegs, \$13.25; compound lard, 9@9½¢.

SEE PAGE 43 FOR FRIDAY'S MARKETS.

EXPORTS OF HOG PRODUCTS.

Exports of hog products from New York reported up to Wednesday, May 8, 1912:

BACON.—Amsterdam, Holland, 22,069 lbs.; Antwerp, Belgium, 58,500 lbs.; Baracoa, Cuba, 3,058 lbs.; Caibarien, Cuba, 25,142 lbs.; Camaguey, 11,998 lbs.; Cape Palmas, Africa, 2,541 lbs.; Christiania, Norway, 44,064 lbs.; Cienfuegos, Cuba, 41,849 lbs.; Copenhagen, Denmark, 6,441 lbs.; Cristobal, Panama, 2,273 lbs.; Genoa, Italy, 113,994 lbs.; Gibraltar, Spain, 25,000 lbs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 81,657 lbs.; Hamburg, Germany, 27,480 lbs.; Hamilton, Bermuda, 2,313 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 16,275 lbs.; Havre, France, 10,070 lbs.; Helsinki, Finland, 47,348 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 1,101 lbs.; Limon, C. R., 945 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 713,360 lbs.; London, England, 24,061 lbs.; Marseilles, France, 167,903 lbs.; Naples, Italy, 13,884 lbs.; Oran, Algeria, 7,769 lbs.; Palermo, Sicily, 2,562 lbs.; Para, Brazil, 5,537 lbs.; Rotterdam, Holland, 63,506 lbs.; Stockholm, Sweden, 107,133 lbs.; Sundsvall, Sweden, 14,943 lbs.

HAMS.—Antwerp, Belgium, 340,800 lbs.; Barbados, W. I., 6,902 lbs.; Bermuda, 1,335 lbs.; Caibarien, Cuba, 14,333 lbs.; Camaguey,

11,934 lbs.; Cayenne, French Guiana, 1,533 lbs.; Christiania, Norway, 11,616 lbs.; Cienfuegos, Cuba, 33,430 lbs.; Ciudad Bolivar, Venezuela, 1,575 lbs.; Cristobal, Panama, 5,297 lbs.; Demerara, British Guiana, 1,811 lbs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 282,600 lbs.; Grenada, W. I., 3,615 lbs.; Guadeloupe, W. I., 6,519 lbs.; Hamilton, Bermuda, 11,262 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 24,147 lbs.; Jeremie, Haiti, 1,074 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 1,101 lbs.; Limon, C. R., 926 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 580,713 lbs.; London, England, 480,450 lbs.; Rotterdam, Holland, 1,157 lbs.; St. Thomas, W. I., 1,498 lbs.; Santo Domingo, San Dom., 3,478 lbs.; Stockholm, Sweden, 8,519 lbs.; Surinam, Dutch Guiana, 14,609 lbs.; Vera Cruz, Mexico, 3,910 lbs.

LARD.—Aarhus, Denmark, 11,500 lbs.; Accra, W. Africa, 10,800 lbs.; Amsterdam, Holland, 18,675 lbs.; Antwerp, Belgium, 180,264 lbs.; Barbados, W. I., 14,331 lbs.; Bari, Italy, 5,600 lbs.; Barranquilla, Colombia, 27,279 lbs.; Beira, Africa, 8,750 lbs.; Bermuda, 2,283 lbs.; Bremen, Germany, 4,400 lbs.; Caibarien, Cuba, 9,722 lbs.; Callao, Peru, 13,500 lbs.; Cape Town, Africa, 19,397 lbs.; Camaguey, 34,899 lbs.; Christiania, Norway, 24,750 lbs.; Catania, Sicily, 5,500 lbs.; Cayenne, French Guiana, 3,500 lbs.; Cienfuegos, Cuba, 99,501 lbs.; Ciudad Bolivar, Venezuela, 12,050 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 10,537 lbs.; Copenhagen, Denmark, 116,088 lbs.; Cristobal, Panama, 20,400 lbs.; Danzig, Germany, 282,772 lbs.; Drontheim, Norway, 5,325 lbs.; Genoa, Italy, 9,700 lbs.; Gibraltar, Spain, 7,000 lbs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 220,774 lbs.; Gothenberg, Sweden, 87,885 lbs.; Grenada, W. I., 77,175 lbs.; Guadeloupe, W. I., 3,942 lbs.; Hamburg, Germany, 532,776 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 150,788 lbs.; Havre, France, 300,261 lbs.; Jeremie, Haiti, 21,727 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 5,132 lbs.; Koenigsberg, Germany, 61,510 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 162,547 lbs.; London, England, 467,306 lbs.; Messina, Sicily, 28,180 lbs.; Naples, Italy, 8,351 lbs.; Oran, Algeria, 825 lbs.; Palermo, Sicily, 72,227 lbs.; Para, Brazil, 3,600 lbs.; Rangoon, Burma, 1,298 lbs.; Rotterdam, Holland, 218,438 lbs.; St. Thomas, W. I., 9,935 lbs.; St. Petersburg, Russia, 6,320 lbs.; Santo Domingo, San Dom., 14,001 lbs.; Santa Marta, Brazil, 20,538 lbs.; Sierra Leone, Africa, 3,570 lbs.; Southampton, England, 2,800 lbs.; Stavanger, Norway, 18,500 lbs.; Stettin, Germany, 282,772 lbs.; Stockholm, Sweden, 30,611 lbs.; Surinam, Dutch Guiana, 2,700 lbs.; Tumaco, Colombia, 23,479 lbs.; Valparaiso, Chile, 13,000 lbs.

EXPORTS SHOWN BY STEAMERS.

Exports of commodities from New York day, May 2, 1912, as shown by A. L. Russell's

report, are as follows:

Steamer and Destination.	Oil		Cottonseed		Bacon and		Tallow		Beef		Lard	
	Cake.	Bags.	Oil	Bags.	Butter.	Hams.	Boxes.	Pkgs.	Pkgs.	Bbls.	Tcs.	Pkgs.
Adriatic, Liverpool						2141			191		364	3565
Bohemian, London			356			629			25		490	1810
Cameronia, Glasgow						662			110		100	150
Kaiserin Auguste Vic., Hamburg						20			75	60	165	3069
Volturno, Rotterdam			1000	416								
Potsdam, Rotterdam			11996	50		125				25	275	1040
Kroonland, Antwerp			3171	85		590	15	115	137	248	2090	
Kaiser Wilhelm II, Bremen									150			
Bremen, Bremen						25			130		120	6000
Rochambeau, Havre			6769	50		16					100	750
Istina, Havre				325							359	920
Sant' Anna, Marseilles			1568	500		280			10	3		235
Erodiade, Mediterranean				3483		10						
Macedonia, Mediterranean				325								
Prinzess Irene, Mediterranean				2421		265					145	1720
Pannonia, Mediterranean						5						
Total			24504	8011		4768	15	806	225	2366	21349	

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LARD OIL.—Guaymas, Mexico, 1,020 gals.

PORK.—Barbados, W. I., 102½ lbs.; Barranquilla, Columbia, 3 bbls.; Buenos Aires, A. R., 43 pa.; Cape Town, Africa, 5 bbls.; Christiania, Norway, 100 bbls.; Cristobal, Panama, 20 bbls.; Demerara, British Guiana, 50 bbls.; Grenada, W. I., 69 bbls., 10 tes.; Guadeloupe, W. I., 24 bbls.; Hamburg, Germany, 60 bbls.; Kingston, W. I., 77½ bbls.; Jeremie, Haiti, 118 bbls.; Limon, C. R., 9 bbls.; Liverpool, England, 11 tes., 265 bbls.; London, England, 20 bbls.; Monrovia, Africa, 8 bbls.; Port Antonio, W. I., 19 bbls.; Rotterdam, Holland, 25 bbls.; St. Thomas, W. I., 17½ bbls.; Santo Domingo, San Dom., 10 bbls.; Surinam, Dutch Guiana, 117 bbls.; Trinidad, Island of, 37 bbls.

SAUSAGE.—Antwerp, Belgium, 683 pa.; Barbados, W. I., 13 pa.; Genoa, Italy, 30 bx.; Gibraltar, Spain, 225 bx.; Marseilles, France, 461 pa.; Santo Domingo, San Dom., 51 pa.

EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS

Exports of hog products for the week ending Saturday, May 4, 1912, with comparative tables:

To—	PORK, BBLs.		From Nov. 1, '11, to May 4, 1912.
	Week ending May 4, 1912.	Week ending May 2, 1911.	
United Kingdom..	370	380	13,912
Continent	536	300	9,064
So. & Cen. Am.	230	383	10,179
West Indies	460	1,593	28,485
Br. No. Am. Col.	1,351	852	12,553
Other countries ..		6	182
Total	2,767	3,923	74,375
To—	MEATS, LBS.		From Nov. 1, '11, to May 4, 1912.
	Week ending May 4, 1912.	Week ending May 2, 1911.	
United Kingdom..	8,490,525	6,007,550	175,814,743
Continent	982,000	858,675	27,022,155
So. & Cen. Am.	113,125	120,700	3,538,175
West Indies	318,625	424,550	8,680,750
Br. No. Am. Col.	5,290	10,900	77,350
Other countries ..	2,800	15,325	235,500
Total	9,912,275	7,438,100	215,368,673
To—	LARD, LBS.		From Nov. 1, '11, to May 4, 1912.
	Week ending May 4, 1912.	Week ending May 2, 1911.	
United Kingdom..	5,780,700	5,140,031	140,486,747
Continent	3,210,600	6,163,295	151,823,590
So. & Cen. Am.	597,500	346,900	15,041,000
West Indies	691,000	1,612,800	27,984,075
Br. No. Am. Col.	177,200	144,450	724,700
Other countries ..		41,200	1,087,000
Total	10,457,000	13,448,676	337,147,112
RECAPITULATION OF THE WEEK'S EXPORTS.			
	Pork, bbls.	Meats, lbs.	Lard, lbs.
New York	2,262	3,924,500	5,902,359
Boston	125	1,937,775	667,650
Philadelphia		142,000	427,000
New Orleans	405	134,000	758,000
Galveston		6,000	53,000
Portland, Me.	25	1,026,000	1,261,000
St. John, N. B.	10	2,532,000	1,332,000
Total week	2,767	9,912,275	10,457,000
Previous week	2,749	7,936,725	9,355,170
Two weeks ago	2,558	8,237,375	11,469,285
Cor. week last y'r ..	3,523	7,438,100	13,448,676

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF EXPORTS.

	From Nov. 1, '11, to May 4, '12.	Same time last year.	Increase.
Pork, lbs.	14,875,000	12,180,200	2,694,800
Meats, lbs.	215,368,673	172,004,873	43,363,800
Lard, lbs.	337,147,112	292,402,582	44,744,530

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CASH AND FUTURES

438 Produce Exchange New York

TALLOW, STEARINE, GREASE and SOAP

WEEKLY REVIEW

TALLOW.—A more nervous feeling has been prevalent in tallow circles during the past week and tendency has been lacking. The conservative attitude of many has not been altered, but perhaps strengthened because of the diminution of speculation in the various provision and oil markets. The usual conflict of opinion is noticeable as to whether or not this cessation of activity and hesitation in the rising trend of values has marked the culmination of the bull markets, but in the meanwhile it is apparent that the absence of pressure from holders in general commands respect.

Business during the week in tallow has not been active, and is still confined mainly to the better grades. Buyers are naturally loathe to pay full asking prices, and prefer to take small to fair quantities at a time rather than to anticipate requirements. Some interests have been complaining of the quality of city specials, but to date the dissatisfaction expressed is not great.

Foreign news was not stimulating to values during the week, and export business has not increased. It is claimed that while European interests are displaying more concern for their future requirements, they are not willing to meet sellers' views. The last auction sale at London was at prices unchanged to 3d. lower than the previous week. There were about 580 casks sold of 1,200 offered. Shipments from Australasia for April approximated 5,200 tons, or about the same as in March. It was reported that slaughtering returns from the River Plate show about 25 per cent. more than at this time a year ago.

Prime city tallow was quoted at 6½c.; city specials, 7c., in hhds., and country tallow, 6¼@6½c. nom., in tes., as to quality.

STEARINE.—There have been small concessions granted. These have not been surprising in view of the rapidity of the upward movement. Compound lard manufacturers have bought less freely, due to a slackening in the demand for lard substitute. Market quoted at 15@16c.

SEE PAGE 43 FOR FRIDAY'S MARKETS.

GREASE.—The market shows a somewhat better tone, with prices held firmly, but the demand is slow and the volume of business limited. Quotations: Yellow, 5¾@6½c.; bone, 5¼@6¼c.; house, 5¾@6c.; "B" and "A" white, nominal.

GREASE STEARINE.—The market is very quiet, but prices are steadily held with offerings light. Yellow, 6@6¼c.; and white, 6¾@7¼c.

COCOANUT OIL.—The market has been quiet and firm. The demand continues moderate, but there is no pressure to sell, and the tone is steady. Quotations: Cochin, 10c.; shipment, 9¾@10c.; Ceylon, 9@9¼c.; shipment, 9c.

PALM OIL.—The market continues very steady. Buying is not urgent, but the steady consumption is giving a firm tone to prices. Quoted: Prime red spot, 6½c.; do., to arrive, 6¾@6½c.; Lagos, spot, 7c.; do., to arrive, 6¾c.; palm kernel, 8¾c.; shipment, 8½@8¾c.

CORN OIL.—The market continues firm, with a quiet market. The general strength in other oils and strength of cash corn gives a very firm tone. Prices are quoted at \$6.15 @ 6.25 in car lots.

SOYA BEAN OIL.—Prices are very steady, but the volume of business is slow. Buyers are pursuing a conservative policy and buying moderately. Spot is quoted at 6½@6¾c., while shipment oil is 6¾@6½c.

NEATSFOOT OIL.—Stocks are moderate, and with limited offerings of crude the tone is firm but quiet. Quotations: For 20 cold test, 95c.; 30 do., 85@88c.; 40 do., water white, 75@78c.; prime, 64c.; low grade off yellow, 61@62c.

OLEO OIL.—Prices are very steady with moderate business. Supplies offering are not heavy and are not pressed on the market. Choice is quoted at 13¾c.; New York, medium, 10c.; Rotterdam, 76@77 florins.

EXPORTS OF BEEF PRODUCTS.

Exports of beef products from New York reported up to Wednesday, May 8, 1912:

BEEF.—Antwerp, Belgium, 107 bbls.; Baracoa, Cuba, 15 bbls.; Barbados, W. I., 41½ bbls.; Bergen, Norway, 50 bbls.; Bremen, Germany, 150 bbls.; Cape Town, Africa, 10 bbls.; Cayenne, French Guiana, 50 bbls.; Christiania, Norway, 77 bbls.; Christiansand, Norway, 25 bbls.; Cologne, Germany, 50 bbls.; Colon, Panama, 27½ bbls.; Copenhagen, Denmark, 90 bbls.; Glasgow, Scotland, 210 tes.; Grenada, W. I., 82 bbls., 30 tes.; Guadeloupe, Mexico, 89 bbls.; Hamburg, Germany, 25 bbls.; Hamilton, Bermuda, 13 bbls.; Kingston, W. I., 101 bbls.; Jeremie, Haiti, 67 bbls.; Liverpool, England, 25 tes.; London, England, 45 bbls.; Monrovia, Africa, 8 bbls.; Port Antonio, W. I., 40 bbls., 8 tes.; St. Thomas, W. I., 13 bbls.; Sierra Leone, Africa, 66 bbls.; Surinam, Dutch Guiana, 264 bbls., 6 tes.; Trinidad, Island of, 5 bbls.; Turks Island, Bahamas, 8 bbls.

OLEO OIL.—Antwerp, Belgium, 170 tes.; Bergen, Norway, 105 tes.; Christiania, Norway, 225 tes.; Copenhagen, Denmark, 990 tes.; Drontheim, Norway, 5 tes.; Genoa, Italy, 15 tes.; Hamburg, Germany, 745 tes.; Liverpool, England, 35 tes.; London, England, 460 tes.; Malmo, Sweden, 70 tes.; Patras, Greece, 30 tes.; Smyrna, Turkey, 111 tes.; Southampton, England, 100 tes.; Stavanger, Norway, 50 tes.

OLEOMARGARINE.—Barbados, W. I., 23,730 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 4,345 lbs.; Cristo-

bal, Panama, 11,800 lbs.; Demerara, British Guiana, 3,600 lbs.; Grenada, W. I., 18,400 lbs.; Guadeloupe, W. I., 10,900 lbs.; Hamilton, Bermuda, 1,840 lbs.; Limon, C. R., 2,700 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 5,800 lbs.; Port Antonio, W. I., 4,500 lbs.; Rotterdam, Holland, 1,900 tes.; St. Thomas, W. I., 8,200 lbs.; Santo Domingo, San Dom., 4,867 lbs.; Surinam, Dutch Guiana, 2,860 lbs.

TALLOW.—Antwerp, Belgium, 21,051 lbs.; Cartagena, Colombia, 3,667 lbs.; Cienfuegos, Cuba, 1,377 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 1,250 lbs.; London, England, 137,555 lbs.; Santo Domingo, San Dom., 5,780 lbs.

TONGUE.—Antwerp, Belgium, 80 bbls.; Cristobal, Panama, 40 pa.; Liverpool, England, 75 pa.; Stockholm, Sweden, 50 bbls.

CANNED MEAT.—Accra, W. Africa, 111 cs.; Antwerp, Belgium, 50 pa.; Barbados, W. I., 37 cs.; Beira, E. Africa, 204 pa.; Bremen, Germany, 50 cs.; Cape Town, Africa, 678 cs.; Christiansand, Norway, 50 pa.; Ciudad Bolivar, Venezuela, 22 cs.; Cristobal, Panama, 100 cs.; Genoa, Italy, 140 cs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 50 cs.; Grenada, W. I., 47 cs.; Hamburg, Germany, 450 cs.; Havana, Cuba, 56 cs.; Havre, France, 125 cs.; Kingston, W. I., 82 pa.; London, England, 902 pa.; Marseilles, France, 199 cs.; Melbourne, Australia, 300 cs.; Port Antonio, W. I., 55 cs.; St. Thomas, W. I., 39 cs.; Vera Cruz, Mexico, 170 cs.; Yokohama, Japan, 60 cs.

GREEN AND SWEET PICKLED MEATS.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner from The Davidson Commission Co.)

Chicago, May 8.—Quotations on green and sweet pickled meats, f. o. b. Chicago, loose, are as follows:

Regular Hams—Green, 8@10 lbs. ave., 13c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 13c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 12¾c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 12¾c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 13¼c. Sweet pickled, 8@10 lbs. ave., 12c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 12¼@12½c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 12½c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 12½c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 12¾@13c.

Skinny Hams—Green, 14@16 lbs. ave., 14c.; 16@18 lbs. ave., 14c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 14c.; 22@24 lbs. ave., 13½c. Sweet pickled, 14@16 lbs. ave., 13¼c.; 16@18 lbs. ave., 13¾c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 13½c.; 22@24 lbs. ave., 12¾c.

New York Shoulders—Green, 10@12 lbs. ave., 10¼c. Sweet pickled, 10@12 lbs. ave., 9½c.

Picnic Hams—Green, 5@6 lbs. ave., 8¾c.; 6@8 lbs. ave., 8½c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 8¾c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 8¼c. Sweet pickled, 5@6 lbs. ave., 8¾c.; 6@8 lbs. ave., 8½c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 8¾c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 8¼c.

Clear Bellies—Green, 6@8 lbs. ave., 14½c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 13½c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 12½c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 11¾c. Sweet pickled, 6@8 lbs. ave., 13¾c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 13c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 12¼c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 11½c.

SOYA BEAN OIL

AND ALL SOAP MATERIALS

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NEW GREASE EXTRACTOR.

A new German system for the extraction of grease from animal offal is based on extraction by naphtha or some similar solvent. The material under treatment is placed in a closed digester, into which is pumped the solvent, previously vaporized and heated. As the gas comes in contact with the moist cold surface of the offal some of it is condensed and filters down to the bottom of the vessel, taking with it a certain proportion of fat and moisture. This product is then passed into a distiller, where the solvent and the water are evaporated and sent to the condenser, while the fat or oil remains behind. This procedure is continued for 8 or 10 hours until the material is dry and free from grease.

It is stated that at Oldenburg, where the first plant of this kind was erected, the fat obtained is of a light-yellow color, and is used by soap factories at Hamburg, while the residue finds a ready sale in the form of meat meal for feeding pigs and poultry. If desired all but 1 or 1½ per cent. of the fat can be removed, but in practice it is found more economical as regards coal and solvent to allow about 2½ per cent. to remain.

CHEMICALS AND SOAP SUPPLIES.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner.)

New York, May 9.—Latest quotations on chemicals and soap supplies are as follows: 74 per cent. caustic soda, \$1.75, basis 60 per cent.; 76 per cent. caustic soda, \$1.75@1.80 basis 60 per cent.; 60 per cent. caustic soda, \$1.90 per 100 lbs.; 98 per cent. powdered caustic soda in bbls., 2½¢. per lb.; 48 per cent. carbonate soda ash, \$1.10 per 100 lbs.; borax, 4½¢. per lb.; talc, 1¼¢@1½¢. per lb.; silex, \$15@20 per ton of 2,000 lbs.; marble flour, \$7.50 per ton of 2,000 lbs.; silicate soda, 85¢. per 100 lbs., no charge for barrels; chloride of lime in casks, \$1.35, and in bbls. \$2 per 100 lbs.; carbonate of potash, 4@4½¢. per lb.; electrolytic, 90@92 per cent. caustic potash, 4¾¢@5¢. per lb.

Genuine Lagos palm oil in casks, 6¾¢@7¢. per lb.; clarified palm oil in barrels, 7¢. per lb.; prime red palm oil in casks, 6½¢@6¾¢. per lb.; palm kernel oil in casks about 1,200 lbs., 8¾¢@8½¢. per lb.; green olive oil, 70¢. per gal.; yellow olive oil, 67¢. per gal.; green olive oil foots, 6¾¢@7¢. per lb.; peanut oil, 60@70¢. per gal.; Ceylon coconut oil, 9@9¼¢. per lb.; Cochin coconut oil, 9¾¢@10¢. per lb.; cottonseed oil, 7.40@7.50¢. per lb.; soya bean oil, 6½¢@6¾¢. per lb.

Prime city tallow in hhd., 6½¢. per lb.; special tallow in tierces, 7½¢@7¾¢. per lb.; oleo stearine, 16@17¢. per lb.; house grease, 6¼¢@6½¢. per lb.; brown grease, 5¾¢@6¢. per lb.; yellow packer's grease, 6@6¼¢. per lb.

FOREIGN COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE.

New York, May 10.—Foreign commercial exchange rates were quoted today as follows:

London—			
Bankers' 60 days	4.8415@4.8425		
Demand sterling	4.8680@4.8685		
Paris—			
Commercial, 90 days....	5.24%	6@5.23%	—1.16
Commercial, 60 days....	5.22½	—1.16@5.22½	
Commercial, sight	5.19%	6@5.18%	—1.16
Berlin—			
Commercial, 90 days....	93%	6@ 93 13-16	
Commercial, 60 days....	94½	6@ 94 5-16	
Commercial, sight	94 15-16	@ 95	
Antwerp—			
Commercial, 60 days....	5.25	@ 5.24%	—1.16
Amsterdam—			
Commercial, 60 days....	39 15-16	@ 40	

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SOUTHERN MARKETS

Columbia.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Columbia, S. C., May 9.—Crude cottonseed oil, 46@47¢. bid for any shipment; very little oil left for sale in the Southeast.

Atlanta.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Atlanta, Ga., May 9.—Crude cottonseed oil, 46½¢. basis prime; stocks about exhausted. Meal dull at \$25. f. o. b. mills for 7½ per cent. prime. Hulls, \$6, Atlanta, loose.

Memphis.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Memphis, Tenn., May 9.—Cottonseed oil market steady; prime crude, 48¾¢. Prime 8 per cent. meal steady at \$28 per short ton. Hulls, \$7.75@8, loose.

New Orleans.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

New Orleans, La., May 9.—Crude cottonseed oil steady at 45¢. bid, 47¢. asked; buyers and sellers indifferent. Prime 8 per cent. meal scarce at \$30 short ton, New Orleans. Hulls a shade easier at \$8 loose, \$9.75 sacked, New Orleans.

OCEAN FREIGHTS.

	Liverpool, Per Ton.	Glasgow, Per Ton.	Hamburg, Per 100 lbs.
Beef, per tierce	17/6	20/	@26c.
Oil Cake	12/6	14c.	@17c.
Bacon	17/6	20/	@26c.
Lard, tierces	17/6	20/	@26c.
Cheese	25/	25/	@48c.
Canned meats	17/6	20/	@26c.
Butter	30/	30/	@48c.
Tallow	17/6	20/	@26c.
Pork, per barrel	17/6	20/	@26c.

COTTON OIL CABLE MARKETS

Hamburg.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Hamburg, May 10.—Market dull. Quotations: Choice summer white oil, 79 marks; butter oil, 79¾ marks; summer yellow, 71 marks.

Rotterdam.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Rotterdam, May 10.—Market easy. Quotations: Prime summer yellow, 43 florins; choice summer white, 46½ florins, and butter oil, 46¾ florins.

Antwerp.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Antwerp, May 10.—Market is easy. Quotations: Summer yellow, 88½ francs.

Marseilles.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Marseilles, May 10.—Market is dull. Quotations: Prime summer yellow, 89¾ francs; prime winter yellow, 96¾ francs; choice summer white oil, 96¾ francs.

Liverpool.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Liverpool, May 10.—Market is dull. Quotations: Prime summer yellow, 35¼s.; summer yellow, 35¼s.

SOUTH CAROLINA COTTON OIL MILLS.

In South Carolina the tax rolls for cotton oil mills show a decrease in taxable value of \$4,900 compared to a year ago, while fertilizer plant values show an increase. Although a number of new oil mills have been established, others have gone out of business.

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COTTONSEED OIL

WEEKLY REVIEW

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is official Organ of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association, South Carolina Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Georgia Cottonseed Crushers' Association, and the Louisiana Cottonseed Crushers' Association.

Market Nervous—Speculation Quieter—Profit Taking Is Free—Crude Continues Firm—Lard Still Steady—Cotton Condition Mixed.

Due principally to a vulnerable technical position, there was less buoyancy noted during the last week to cottonseed oil values. At one stage there were again record prices scored, but the higher levels invited a great deal of realizing by speculative holders, and at times the anxiety on the part of these interests to liquidate brought about quick and substantial recessions. This was not construed as unnatural and was not altogether unexpected, as it is imperative for speculative conditions to readjust themselves at some time or other so that many of the remaining longs considered the market healthier for the decline. Inasmuch as bullish sentiment has permeated many quarters and a response in the way of buying orders has been important, many are inclined to anticipate more of this selling, particularly on the bulges, but as underlying conditions have not been essentially altered, there is little disposition to accept the bear side.

Aside from the idea which prevails in some circles that frenzied speculative purchasing has brought about inflation of values, advocates of lower prices seemingly have only the check in the consuming inquiry to dwell upon. Whether or not this latter feature will become sufficiently pronounced or prolonged to make the position of the bears tenable, remains to be seen. At present there is no weakness discernable in the spot

situation, and obviously at this season of the year the bulk of the unsold supplies is lodged with refiners, and most authorities admit that it is to their advantage to sustain values rather than depress them. It is the consensus of opinion that the existing short interest in the cottonseed oil future market mainly consists of the hedge sales which were made several months ago by

As practically all kindred products to cottonseed oil show latent firmness, the best, or perhaps most plausible, reason for the lull in inquiry at this period is the fact that levels have advanced approximately 2c. a pound. Pure lard at the West, while reactionary at intervals, is still firm at a respectable premium over the compound article, but it is evident that there is conservatism among consumers. Quotations on the lard substitute were advanced during the week, but this was not thought to reflect an augmented demand, but rather the comparative scarcity of high grade oils and other ingredients used in the manufacture of the product. Buyers seem to pursue a policy of paying full asking prices because they find it necessary, but are inclined to act within their prerogative of buying frequently rather than in substantial quantities at any one time. This attitude is not only noticeable among buyers of the better grades in this country, but seems to be prevalent among foreigners and users of the lower grades of oil also, amply explaining the advances of hesitancy in cotton oil demand.

It is a matter of conjecture as to what influence this method of procedure will exert on the price list, but it is apparent that the absence of pressure from the South greatly aids in the maintenance of a comparatively steady undertone. Those interests which control a large part of the available supplies still seem to be bullish on the situation, and unbiased opinions from other quarters would indicate that unless the earlier consumption was over-estimated and likewise the crush and refining losses, that

POSTPONED

Galveston, Tex., May 9.

The National Provisioner,
New York.

The Annual Convention of the Interstate Cotton Seed Crushers' Association, which was to have been held in the city of New Orleans, May 21, 22 and 23, has been postponed until a later date, to be fixed by the Executive Committee. Due notice will be given of the change.

R. L. HEFLIN,
President.

prominent independent refiners and ostensibly, if this oil is to be purchased instead of delivered, it will have to be to the advantage of these refiners to dispose of their actual oil to the consuming trade. Therefore the aggregate consuming inquiry to be encountered can not be eliminated from the situation.

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INCORPORATED 1885



COTTON SEED OIL

Refinery and General Office: LOUISVILLE, KY.

CABLE ADDRESS
"Refinery" Louisville, U. S. A.

the oil situation has a great deal of merit, as far as prices are concerned.

As is natural with the advancement of the season there is more attention being directed to cotton conditions and to the new crop oil deliveries. It is undoubtedly premature to formulate opinions as to the intrinsic worth of these deliveries inasmuch as the extent of the consuming demand which is probable during next fall can not be ascertained or estimated at this time. Most authorities in the trade are not expecting an important carry-over, so this usual disconcerting feature is virtually eliminated by many. However, the cotton prospects will have a great deal of bearing. At present conditions are mixed at the South, and generally conceded to be below the average of last season. An acreage reduction of from 6 to 10 per cent. is probable, according to early private predictions. The spread of fertilizer is much reduced over many territories. The incessant precipitation over sections has resulted in a backward start which is generally averaged at from one to four weeks, but more important, this over-abundance of rainfall rendered it impossible to give the soil necessary or customary preparation. This is stated to be especially true of the ground in the flooded areas of the Central West, and over much of Alabama and Georgia. Prospects in Texas and Oklahoma are in contrast with the unfavorable conditions in other scattered areas, and at present there are many entertaining the view that these two States will raise from 500,000 to 1,000,000 bales or thereabouts in excess of last year.

Closing prices, Saturday, May 4, 1912.—Spot, \$7.39@7.50; May, \$7.39@7.40; June, \$7.32@7.34; July, \$7.35@7.36; August, \$7.39@7.41; September, \$7.39@7.41; October, \$7.36@7.37; November, \$6.76@6.79; December, \$6.55@6.75. Futures closed 2 advance to 5 decline. Sales were: May, 1,600, \$7.39@7.37; June, 100, \$7.30; July, 2,400, \$7.37@7.33; August, 3,300, \$7.42@7.38; September,

3,000, \$7.42@7.39; October, 1,700, \$7.38@7.34; November, 700, \$6.78@6.76. Total sales, 13,200 bbls. Good off, \$7.18@7.24; off, \$7.08@7.09; reddish off, \$6.97@7; winter, \$7.50@8; summer, \$7.40@8; prime crude, S. E., \$6.13@6.20; prime crude, valley, \$6.20; prime crude, Texas, \$6.20.

Monday, May 6, 1912.—Spot, \$7.50@7.70; May, \$7.50@7.51; June, \$7.50@7.53; July, \$7.50@7.52; August, \$7.54@7.56; September, \$7.55@7.56; October, \$7.51@7.52; November, \$6.85@6.99; December, \$6.70@6.90. Futures closed 9 to 18 advance. Sales were: May, 900, \$7.51@7.42; July, 12,900, \$7.51@7.42; August, 2,900, \$7.55@7.45; September, 16,100, \$7.56@7.45; October, 6,000, \$7.54@7.43. Total sales, 39,700 bbls. Good off, \$7.25@7.32; off, \$7.20@7.25; reddish off, \$7.10@7.15; winter, \$7.75@8.10; summer, \$7.60@8.40; prime crude, S. E., \$6.20; prime crude, valley, \$6.27; prime crude, Texas, \$6.27.

Tuesday, May 7, 1912.—Spot, \$7.40@7.49; May, \$7.44@7.46; June, \$7.40@7.44; July, \$7.42@7.43; August, \$7.47@7.48; September, \$7.48@7.49; October, \$7.44@7.46; November, \$6.77@6.85; December, \$6.62@6.70. Futures closed 6 to 10 decline. Sales were: May, 1,300, \$7.52@7.44; July, 5,900, \$7.52@7.42; August, 700, \$7.56@7.46; September, 8,900, \$7.60@7.48; October, 500, \$7.54@7.49. Total sales, 18,200 bbls. Good off, \$7.23@7.38; off, \$7.17@7.19; reddish off, \$7.09@7.20; winter, \$7.50@8.25; summer, \$7.40@8.25; prime crude, S. E., \$6.20; prime crude, valley, \$6.27; prime crude, Texas, \$6.27.

Wednesday, May 8, 1912.—Spot, \$7.25@7.65; May, \$7.30@7.31; June, \$7.26@7.29; July, \$7.27@7.28; August, \$7.33@7.35; September, \$7.35@7.36; October, \$7.34@7.36; November, \$6.66@6.85; December, \$6.60@6.78. Futures closed 10 to 15 decline. Sales were: May, 800, \$7.40@7.30; June, 200, \$7.38@7.37; July, 10,800, \$7.45@7.22; August, 1,000, \$7.46@7.33; September, 6,400, \$7.51@7.31; October, 3,400, \$7.46@7.35. Total sales, 23,200 bbls. Good off, \$6.60@7.20; off,

\$7.05@7.07; reddish off, \$6.95@7; winter, \$7.25@8.25; summer, \$7.30@8.10; prime crude, S. E., \$6.20; prime crude, valley, \$6.27; prime crude, Texas, \$6.27.

Thursday, May 9, 1912.—Spot, \$7.15@7.30; May, \$7.20@7.27; June, \$7.18@7.20; July, \$7.23@7.24; August, \$7.28@7.30; September, \$7.30@7.31; October, \$7.26@7.27; November, \$6.75@6.80; December, \$6.50@6.75. Futures closed 4 to 10 decline. Sales were: May, 100, \$7.25; June, 500, \$7.25@7.20; July, 6,700, \$5.29@5.24; August, 1,600, \$7.34@7.30; September, 9,400, \$7.40@7.30; October, 2,300, \$7.33@7.26; November, 300, \$6.84@6.82; December, 300, \$6.78@6.77. Total sales, 21,200 bbls. Good off, \$6.50@7.25; off, \$6.95@7; reddish off, \$6.85@7; winter, \$7.25@8; summer, \$7.20@8; prime crude, S. E., \$6.13; prime crude, valley, 6.27; prime crude, Texas, \$6.27.

SEE PAGE 43 FOR FRIDAY'S MARKETS.

COTTONSEED OIL FUTURE TRADING.

There is discussion at present on the New York Produce Exchange regarding the advisability of having the cottonseed oil sessions continuous, that is, from 11 a. m. to 3 p. m., instead of officially from 11 a. m. to 12:30 p. m. and from 2:30 to 3 p. m. The catching of "stop-loss" orders after 12:30 p. m. Wednesday and the disadvantage under which some brokers labored because orders are not "good" at unofficial trading periods, inspired the debate.

TRIBBLE & CO., Inc.

Brokers in

COTTONSEED PRODUCTS and FERTILIZER MATERIALS

AUGUSTA, GEORGIA.

COTTON OIL

Contracts for the purchase and sale of Cotton Oil for future delivery executed on the New York Produce Exchange . . .

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Produce Exchange Building, New York

The Procter & Gamble Co.

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COTTONSEED OIL

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EXPORTERS **BROKERS**

ORDERS SOLICITED TO BUY OR SELL

COTTON SEED OIL

ON THE NEW YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE FOR

SPOT AND FUTURE DELIVERY

WE ISSUE THE ONLY DAILY PRINTED MARKET LETTER ON COTTON SEED OIL IN THIS COUNTRY. SENT FREE OF CHARGE TO OUR REGULAR CUSTOMERS

WE ARE SELLING AGENTS FOR

THE PORTSMOUTH COTTON OIL REFG. CORP. OF PORTSMOUTH, VA. — AND — THE GULF & VALLEY C. O. COMPANY, LTD., OF NEW ORLEANS, LA.

WILL BE PLEASED TO QUOTE PRICES ON ALL GRADES OF REFINED COTTON SEED IN BARRELS OR LOOSE IN BUYERS OR SELLERS TANK CARS, F.O.B. REFINERY OR DELIVERED ANYWHERE IN THIS COUNTRY OR EUROPE.

In some quarters there was decided opposition to the uninterrupted session proposition. These interests, however, appear to favor an official trading session from 11 a. m. to 1 p. m. and from 2 p. m. to 3 p. m. It was intimated also that there would be action taken to prohibit trading after 3 p. m. A meeting will probably be called within the near future, and while it is problematical as to what action or decisions will be arrived at, it was apparent that there will be some alterations in the rules. Judging by the opinions expressed there is more sympathy with the movement to lengthen the early session and to eliminate trading after 3 p. m. than with any of the other proposals, which were many.

ARKANSAS COTTONSEED PRODUCTS.

The Federal Census Bureau figures for the cottonseed products industry in the State of Arkansas for the census year 1909 show that this industry was second in importance among the industries of the State in each of the three census years, 1909, 1904 and 1899. In 1909 the industry gave employment to 1,086 wage earners and reported products valued at \$7,789,000. The total value of products increased 55.9 per cent. from 1899 to 1904, and 57.7 per cent. from 1904 to 1909, while the number of mills increased from 20 to 42 during the earlier period and from 42 to 44 during the later period. In 1909 Arkansas occupied sixth place among the States in the value of its crude cottonseed products, and seventh place in 1904. At both censuses it ranked sixth in the quantity of seed crushed.

MISSISSIPPI COTTONSEED PRODUCTS.

Census figures compiled by the Federal Census Bureau show that the cottonseed products industry in the State of Mississippi was the second in importance in 1909, measured either by value of products or by value added by manufacture. The State ranks third among the States in this industry in value of products in 1909, and fourth in 1904. Prior to 1899 the industry was of little importance in the State, and its growth is of particular interest, because it is so largely based on the profitable utilization of what was at one time practically a waste product. The value of products in 1909 was \$15,966,000, as compared with \$12,587,000 in 1904 and \$6,681,000 in 1899. There were 87 establishments, employing 2,503 wage-earners in 1909, and the value of products had increased 27 per cent. compared to 1904.

COTTONSEED OIL EXPORTS

Exports of cottonseed oil reported for the week up to May 8, 1912, for the period since September 1, 1911, and for the same period a year ago, were as follows:

From New York.			
Ports.	For week, Bbls.	Since Sept. 1, 1911.	Same period, 1910-11.
Aarhus, Denmark	—	25	—
Aberdeen, Scotland	—	78	300
Acajutla, Salvador	—	234	171
Accra, W. Africa	—	100	—
Alexandretta, Syria	—	18	—
Alexandria, Egypt	31	4,864	1,213
Algiers, Algeria	—	298	147
Algoa Bay, Cape Colony	—	281	37
Amapola, Honduras	—	19	12
Amsterdam, Holland	—	627	—
Ancona, Italy	—	2,874	1,695
Antigua, W. I.	—	30	154
Antilla, W. I.	—	50	—
Antofagasta, Chile	—	35	17
Antwerp, Belgium	83	6,841	2,473
Arendal, Norway	—	50	—
Arica, Chile	—	168	228
Asuncion, Venezuela	—	17	21
Auckland, N. Z.	—	794	102
Aux Cayes, Haiti	—	4	17
Azua, W. I.	—	244	417
Bahia, Brazil	—	409	509
Bahia Blanca, A. R.	—	172	96
Barbados, W. I.	48	598	846
Bari, Italy	—	161	—
Beira, E. Africa	—	400	43
Beirut, Syria	—	24	518
Belfast, Ireland	—	—	25
Bergen, Norway	200	1,653	610
Birkenhead, England	—	100	—
Bordeaux, France	—	1,830	1,125
Braila, Roumania	—	700	1,335
Bremen, Germany	—	1,275	60
Bristol, England	—	50	25
Buenos Aires, Argentina	689	18,988	9,549
Bukharest, Roumania	—	450	—
Calbarien, Cuba	—	11	—
Cairo, Egypt	—	434	14
Camaguey	—	24	—
Cape Haytian	—	9	—
Cape Town, Africa	4	1,558	3,342
Cardenas, Cuba	—	14	19
Cartagena, Colombia	—	—	7
Carapana, Venezuela	—	10	—
Casablanca, Venezuela	—	290	—
Cavella	—	25	—
Cayenne, Fr. Guiana	—	532	847
Ceara, Brazil	—	19	151
Christiania, Norway	—	5,049	1,775
Christiansund, Norway	100	100	—
Cienfuegos, Cuba	10	170	247
Colon, Panama	24	1,633	1,989
Constantinople, Turkey	275	13,916	15,232
Constanta, Roumania	—	100	—
Copenhagen, Denmark	—	7,862	4,205
Corinto, Nicaragua	—	73	73
Cork, Ireland	—	400	825
Corral	—	207	—
Cristobal, Panama	6	321	—
Cucuta, Colombia	—	10	—
Curacao, Leeward Islands	—	85	58
Danzig, Germany	—	30	—
Delegatch, Turkey	—	1,740	928
Delagoa Bay, Africa	—	206	426
Demerara, Br. Guiana	15	1,916	1,655
Dominica, W. I.	—	62	—
Drontheim, Norway	—	210	350
Dublin, Ireland	300	3,199	2,075
Dunedin, N. Z.	—	9	61
Dunkirk, France	—	—	250
Falmouth, W. I.	—	—	7
Flume, Austria	—	925	300
Frederickshald, Norway	—	105	—
Fremantle, Australia	—	—	9
Galatz, Roumania	—	6,535	4,425
Gallipoli, Turkey	—	150	80
Genoa, Italy	1,478	26,755	29,543
Gibraltar, Spain	25	150	369
Glasgow, Scotland	—	4,974	4,226
Gonaves, Haiti	—	4	3
Gothenberg, Sweden	160	1,908	1,175
Grand Papo	—	76	—
Grenada, W. I.	14	83	7
Guadeloupe, W. I.	261	1,804	2,279
Guantanamo, Cuba	—	39	21
Guayaquil, Ecuador	—	—	9
Hamburg, Germany	—	3,671	2,250
Havana, Cuba	75	736	2,584
Havre, France	630	9,257	4,255
Helsingborg, Sweden	—	100	—
Helsingfors, Finland	—	20	53
Hersens, Denmark	—	75	—
Hull, England	—	732	—
Iquique, Chile	—	94	300
Jacmel, Haiti	—	4	32
Jamaica, W. I.	—	—	11
Jeremie, Haiti	4	4	—
Kavalya, Turkey	—	—	25
Kingston, W. I.	88	3,725	2,397
Kobe, Japan	—	6	—
Koenigsberg, Germany	—	145	—
Kustendji, Roumania	—	2,950	3,125
Lagos, Nigeria	—	66	—
La Guaira, Venezuela	—	22	15
La Libertad, Salvador	—	4	—
La Paz, A. R.	—	—	30
La Plata, A. R.	40	40	43
Leghorn, Italy	25	6,668	8,029
Leipsig, Germany	—	38	—
Leith, Scotland	—	75	75
Limon, C. R.	12	317	—
Liverpool, England	—	29,243	10,652
London, England	150	7,179	7,047
Lyttelton, N. Z.	—	—	54
Macoris, S. D.	—	601	1,488
Malmo, Sweden	—	350	65
Malta, Island of	—	2,477	3,035
Manchester, England	—	6,373	4,423
Manilla, P. I.	—	9	—
Maracibo, Venezuela	—	9	—
Marselles, France	450	22,219	12,932
Martinique, W. I.	—	3,662	3,848
Massawa, Arabia	—	—	19
Matanzas, W. I.	—	72	99
Mauritius, W. I.	—	—	10
Melbourne, Australia	—	211	79
Mersina, Turkey	—	71	—
Monrovia, Africa	—	—	9
Montego Bay, W. I.	—	52	64
Monte Cristi, San Dom.	—	—	335
Montevideo, Uruguay	—	6,912	5,382
Naples, Italy	540	6,213	5,595
Newcastle, England	—	213	125
Nuevitas, Cuba	—	19	9

SCIENTIFIC OIL MILL MACHINERY

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THE BAUER BROS. CO. FORMERLY THE FOOS MFG. CO.

ESTABLISHED 1878

SPRINGFIELD, OHIO, U.S.A.

Nipe, Cuba	—	—	10
Norrköping, Sweden	—	60	—
Oran, Algeria	50	1,926	264
Panama, Panama	—	6	3
Panderna, Asia	—	610	—
Para, Brazil	—	38	0
Paramaribo, Dutch Guiana	—	45	3
Pasto, Colombia	—	7	—
Patras, Greece	—	325	—
Pernambuco, Brazil	—	19	—
Philippville, Algeria	—	—	97
Piraeus, Greece	—	30	225
Plantation	—	5	—
Port Antonio, W. I.	9	76	97
Port au Prince, W. I.	—	369	223
Port Barrios, C. A.	15	59	10
Port Limon, C. R.	—	222	488
Port Maria, W. I.	—	—	24
Port of Spain, W. I.	—	11	75
Port Said, Egypt	27	500	406
Porto Cortes, Honduras	—	7	—
Preston, England	—	25	—
Progreso, Mexico	—	—	68
Puerto, Mexico	—	150	—
Puerto Plata, S. D.	—	621	259
Punta Arenas, C. R.	—	460	4
Ravenna, Italy	—	1,825	1,635
Rio Janeiro, Brazil	—	2,847	6,434
Rodosta, A. R.	—	735	300
Rosario, A. R.	—	607	—
Rotterdam, Holland	637	46,192	21,569
St. Croix, W. I.	—	5	8
St. Johns, N. F.	—	96	56
St. Kitts, W. I.	—	106	139
St. Thomas, W. I.	4	29	29
Salonica, Turkey	50	4,630	2,831
Sanchez, San Dom.	—	36	—
San Domingo, S. D.	25	948	47
Santiago, Cuba	—	607	831
Santiago, Chile	—	66	—
Santos, Brazil	—	1,250	133
Savannah, Colombia	—	6	4
Sekondi, Africa	—	9	—
Sereua, Chile	—	20	—
Smyrna, Turkey	—	2,057	3,440
Southampton, England	50	1,370	975
Stavanger, Norway	—	25	—
Stettin, Germany	50	1,905	—
Stockholm, Sweden	—	575	700
Surinam, Dutch Guiana	—	998	37
Sydney, Australia	—	4,121	272
Syracuse, Sicily	—	—	60
Tampico, Mexico	—	21	—
Tangier, Morocco	—	6	—
Tonsberg, Norway	—	150	—
Trebizond, Armenia	—	29	97
Trieste, Austria	—	19,369	5,214
Trinidad, Island of	5	293	360
Tripoli, Tripoli	—	10	50
Tumaco, Colombia	—	88	—
Tunis, Algeria	—	—	721
Valetta, Maltese Island	—	425	—
Valparaiso, Chile	16	6,479	7,333
Varna, Bulgaria	—	—	67
Venice, Italy	—	34,242	22,325
Vera Cruz, Mexico	—	290	475
Wellington, N. Z.	—	215	113
Yokohama, Japan	—	16	33
Zanzibar, Zanzibar	—	47	—
Total	6,697	381,115	255,973

From New Orleans.

Antwerp, Belgium	—	11,245	2,215
Belfast, Ireland	—	380	125
Bremen, Germany	—	1,160	450
Bristol, England	—	50	—
Christiania, Norway	1,820	10,360	13,425
Colon, Panama	—	50	62
Copenhagen, Denmark	—	925	700
Cristobal, Panama	—	—	500
Dunkirk, France	—	—	200
Genoa, Italy	—	850	188
Glasgow, Scotland	—	2,525	955
Gothenburg, Sweden	200	1,330	750
Hamburg, Germany	470	21,421	3,595
Havana, Cuba	—	1,496	357
Havre, France	475	3,715	1,285
Hull, England	—	50	—
Kingston, W. I.	—	100	—
Liverpool, England	800	23,887	2,946
London, England	—	14,386	6,687
Manchester, England	—	2,071	1,250
Manzanillo, Cuba	—	—	35
Marseilles, France	—	5,800	1,275
Port Limon, C. R.	—	60	—

Progreso, Mexico	—	715	33
Rotterdam, Holland	—	135,750	12,723
Stavanger, Norway	—	1,040	1,020
Tampico, Mexico	—	330	300
Trieste, Austria	—	320	—
Venice, Italy	—	—	500
Vera Cruz, Mexico	—	1,406	557
Total	3,765	240,400	52,352

From Galveston.

Antwerp, Belgium	—	2,330	—
Bremen, Germany	—	1,212	—
Genoa, Italy	—	50	—
Hamburg, Germany	—	2,748	—
Havana, Cuba	—	100	—
Manchester, England	—	—	500
Rotterdam, Holland	—	9,950	200
Vera Cruz, Mexico	—	450	6,902
Total	—	16,840	7,602

From Baltimore.

Antwerp, Belgium	—	2,100	—
Bremerhaven, Germany	—	180	—
Constanta, Roumania	—	50	—
Constantinople, Turkey	—	750	—
Hamburg, Germany	—	3,001	1,620
Liverpool, England	—	150	100
London, England	—	235	50
Malta, Island of	—	400	—
Rotterdam, Holland	—	955	200
Total	—	7,841	1,970

From Philadelphia.

Hamburg, Germany	—	440	379
Liverpool, England	—	3,283	—
Rotterdam, Holland	—	435	—
Total	—	4,158	379

From Savannah.

Antwerp, Belgium	—	1,983	1,265
Bremen, Germany	—	102	—
Cork, Ireland	—	—	50
Hamburg, Germany	—	9,777	2,294
Havre, France	—	5,706	2,145
Liverpool, England	—	26,897	13,310
London, England	999	5,400	3,113
Manchester, England	—	51	—
Rotterdam, Holland	—	31,335	18,832
Total	999	83,081	41,009

From Newport News.

Hamburg, Germany	—	4,945	900
Liverpool, England	—	1,300	100
London, England	—	—	800
Rotterdam, Holland	—	7,065	100
Total	—	13,285	1,900

From Norfolk.

Glasgow, Scotland	—	3,000	1,400
Hamburg, Germany	—	1,769	—
Liverpool, England	850	7,520	725
London, England	—	6,863	1,200
Rotterdam, Holland	125	13,000	800
Total	975	31,302	4,125

From All Other Ports.

Canada	1	121	7,783
Liverpool, England	—	10	2,419
London, England	—	135	—
Manchester, England	—	300	—
Mexico (including overland)	1,290	43,331	—
Total	1,291	46,296	49,365

Recapitulation.

From New York	6,697	381,115	255,973
From New Orleans	3,765	240,400	52,352
From Galveston	—	16,840	7,602
From Baltimore	—	7,841	1,970
From Philadelphia	—	4,158	379
From Savannah	999	83,081	41,009
From Newport News	—	13,285	1,900
From Norfolk	975	31,302	4,125
From all other ports	1,291	46,296	49,365
Total	13,727	824,318	414,705

BULGARIA ADMITS COTTON OIL.

The government of Bulgaria has removed tariff discriminations hitherto applied to edible cottonseed oil exported from the United States, according to dispatches received at the State Department in Washington on Wednesday from Minister Jackson at Bucharest. Sanitary regulations governing the admission of American edible cottonseed oil have been issued by the Bulgarian Government which make possible the entry of the American product. Hitherto, importation of American cottonseed oil in edible form has been prohibited by regulations requiring it to be denatured before importation.

SOAP FROM SOYA BEANS.

A good portion of the many thousand tons of Manchurian beans exported to Europe returns to the Far East in various forms of manufactures, such as soap (bean oil constituting an important ingredient), refined oil, soya biscuits, etc., reports Consul Albert W. Pontius, from Dalny, Manchuria. He says that the merits and economy of bean oil as a substitute for cocoanut oil and tallow have been scientifically established. For this purpose, however, the crude bean oil, as produced by the Dalny crushing mills must undergo a refining process. This is still a technical experiment at the local central laboratory, which seeks to provide a process commercially feasible and available to those with small capital. The few soap factories in Dalny and elsewhere in Manchuria must now mix other fats, such as cocoanut oil, with the bean oil to secure the proper solidity.

About one and one-half years ago Lever and other large British soap makers became interested in Manchurian beans as a desirable material. It is understood that Lever will establish a soap factory at Kobe for utilizing Manchurian bean oil, notwithstanding that soda, another important soap ingredient, is not yet produced in Japan, the annual imports of which for all branches of industry reaches about \$1,000,000. There are good prospects, however, of soda being procurable in Kwantung Leased Territory, which has immense resources for salt making.

American soap interests imported \$2,685,596 worth of bean oil last year.

Some of the best men in the business have obtained their present positions through a little "Wanted" advertisement on page 52 of The National Provisioner.

PHOENIX COTTON OIL CO. MEMPHIS, TENN.

MANUFACTURERS AND REFINERS OF COTTONSEED PRODUCTS

Our Brands of Refined Cottonseed Oil are the Highest Quality

"CANARY BRAND"
CHOICE BUTTER OIL

"ALBATROSS BRAND"
CHOICE SUMMER WHITE OIL

"L'OISEAU BRAND"
CHOICE WINTER WHITE OIL

"PHOENIX BRAND"
COOKING OIL

"ORIOLE BRAND"
CHOICE WINTER YELLOW

"PARROT BRAND"
PRIME WINTER YELLOW

"SPARROW BRAND"
PRIME SUMMER YELLOW

"PHEASANT BRAND"
SUMMER YELLOW

"OSTRICH BRAND"
SUMMER WHITE

Also COTTONSEED OIL STEARINE, SOAPSTOCK and BLACK GREASE
CABLE ADDRESS "PHOENIX," MEMPHIS

HIDES AND SKINS

(DAILY HIDE AND LEATHER MARKET)

Chicago.

PACKER HIDES.—The market continues to show a generally strong tone, especially on light native cows, which have been active this week and have advanced sharply as has been previously noted. The only weak spot is native bulls, which, as has been noted for some time past, have been in considerable accumulation, and in order to clean out some of these one packer has broken the price $\frac{1}{2}$ c. Native steers are firm and more active for April salting, as shown by the sale of 6,000 Aprils at $16\frac{1}{2}$ c., as noted yesterday. There is still a fair supply of March and April salting unsold, however, and the largest buyers have been holding out of the market of late on this variety. Quotations are $15\frac{3}{4}$ c. for February-March, 16c. for late March, $16\frac{1}{4}$ c. for early Aprils, $16\frac{1}{2}$ c. for middle and late Aprils, and $16\frac{3}{4}$ c. for early Mays; all May held 17c. Texas steers are firm, with large tanners bidding $16\frac{1}{4}$ c. for late April and early May heavies at Ft. Worth, etc., and packers holding these at 17c. The market is quotable for all weights on the basis of last sales at $16\frac{3}{4}$ c. for heavies, $15\frac{3}{4}$ c. for lights, and $15\frac{1}{4}$ c. for extremes, but for all late salting at Ft. Worth, etc., packers' views are 17c., 16c. and $15\frac{1}{2}$ c. Butt brands are poorer quality than Texas and slower sale. Last sales $15\frac{1}{2}$ c. and $15\frac{3}{4}$ c. asked. Colorados are in a similar position as butt brands, with $15\frac{1}{2}$ c. asked, but last sales at $15\frac{1}{4}$ c. Branded cows last sold at 15c., but packers entertain stronger views and now talk $15\frac{1}{4}$ to $15\frac{1}{2}$ c. Native cows have been the most active and strongest feature of the market this week, and an additional sale has been made of 5,000 more April light cows at $15\frac{3}{4}$ c. in addition to the 7,000 noted recently, and the big tanning packers appear to be free sellers of these. Another sale has also been made of 2,000 early May light cows at 16c., and as noted yesterday 2,000 special weight 45@55-lb. May cows sold up to $16\frac{1}{4}$ c. Between 18,000 and 20,000 light cows have been sold altogether in the past few days at $15\frac{3}{4}$ to $16\frac{1}{4}$ c. for April and May salting. No sales have been made of heavy cows, but are quoted nominally at about the same prices as have been secured for the light weights. Later.—Another additional sale has been made by the big packer of 4,000 April light cows at $15\frac{3}{4}$ c., bringing the total sales of these up to 22,000 to 24,000. Native bulls have at last commenced to move, but in order to interest buyers in these packers broke prices $\frac{1}{2}$ c. from their asking rate. One packer has cleaned out his native bulls from January to June at $12\frac{1}{2}$ c.; estimated about 9,000, and these had been held at 13c. Other packers, however, have declined to sell at $12\frac{1}{2}$ c. Later.—There is a report here that some New York Kosher March-April native bulls sold at 13c., which is making the packers here feel stronger again, despite the sale by one at $12\frac{1}{2}$ c. as noted above.

Later.—Another lot of 2,000 April light native cows sold at $15\frac{3}{4}$ c. It is reported some of the late sales of light cows have been for Canada.

COUNTRY HIDES.—Most of the dealers are free sellers of all long hair hides, but are not willing to sell anything ahead into the short-haired season at present quotations, as they are predicting that short-haired buffs and heavy cows will bring 14c. Earlier in the week the market did not show as strong a tone owing to buyers holding off, but the late developments in packer native cows with the sharp advances in these has changed the situation materially, and the market now is generally strong. Buffs are firm at $13\frac{1}{2}$ c. for lots on hand, with last sales at this. Dealers refuse to sell ahead, and believe later receipt short-haired buffs will bring 14c. Local tanners have been steady buyers of 45@55-lb. buffs at $13\frac{1}{2}$ c. Heavy cows are not in as much demand as buffs, but dealers are generally holding firm at $13\frac{1}{2}$ c. Extremes are firm at $14\frac{1}{2}$ c. for any good lots on hand, and local tanners have paid $14\frac{1}{2}$ c. Heavy steers are dull, but not in large supply, and are quoted at $13\frac{1}{2}$ to $13\frac{3}{4}$ c. asked. Heavy bulls are rather slow again owing to the decline in packers. Prices range 11@ $11\frac{1}{2}$ c. Branded hides are held higher, as quality is improving, but last sales were at 12 to $12\frac{1}{2}$ c. flat for regular countries, and 13c. flat for small packers running about one-third steers.

Later.—Country hides are dull, both here and at outside points, for all long-haired stock; buyers waiting for shorter hair.

HORSE HIDES firm. Mixed lots range \$4.15@4.25, and cities \$4.30 and up.

CALFSKINS.—The market is steady at the reductions from late extreme prices, and at present packer skins are not considered over 21c. for April-May, with some recent sales of outside city packers at $20\frac{1}{2}$ c., and best straight Chicago cities are now offered at $20\frac{1}{2}$ c. that were held at 21c. Mixed cities rule at 20c. Outside cities range from $19\frac{1}{2}$ to $20\frac{1}{4}$ c. as to lots, and countries from $18\frac{1}{2}$ to $19\frac{1}{4}$ c. Kips rule at $15\frac{1}{2}$ to $16\frac{1}{2}$ c. for mixed outside city and country.

SHEEPSKINS.—Packers do not expect to have car lots of spring lambs to offer until late this month, as they are coming in slowly, and are nominally quoted at 50@70c. Wool skins are almost a thing of the past, as all receipts are sheared except a few stragglers. Packer shearlings are quotable from 60c. down as to quality, etc., with short clips selling from 20@30c. Some extra choice shearlings held 65c., and some sales at 55c., $52\frac{1}{2}$ c. and 50c.

New York.

DRY HIDES.—No further trading has developed in common varieties, as there is nothing on hand to offer outside of the 1,700 Central Americans reported received Thursday, and a little lot of 724 Bogotas that came in later on the "Tagus," and neither of these lots has been reported moved as yet. The receipts of Bogotas, etc., for several weeks past have shown quite an increase, which has been due to the fact that delayed supplies have come down the Magdalena river that were previously tied up owing to dry weather. Offerings of River Plates are very light, and prices rule nomi-

nally unchanged. Advices from Europe state that dry Bahia, Brazil, hides are bringing an equivalent there of around 24c. here, as bids here of $23\frac{1}{2}$ c. have not been accepted.

WET SALTED HIDES.—One cable reports that the Sansinena frigorifico hides sold to America consisting of 4,000 steers at $16\frac{1}{2}$ c., and 2,000 cows at $15\frac{1}{2}$ c., and other parties may figure about 1-16c. under these prices, the same as last week, although other parties have not received cables. There are some offerings of Las Palmas frigorificos at 79-16d. for cows, and 77d. for steers; the cows being 21 kilo average and the steers 27 kilos. Reports from Europe are that wet salted Bahia, Brazil, hides are bringing 60 pf. in Germany. No further sales are noted of coast Mexicans, which continue to be quoted at $13\frac{3}{4}$ to 14c.

CITY PACKER HIDES.—It is reported that one of the local packers sold a car of March-April native bulls at 13c., confirming the report of this sale here coming from the West. No other trading is noted. One other packer here is sold up to June on bulls on a sale previously noted of these made some time ago at $12\frac{3}{4}$ c. One of the local packers has fair sized holdings of native steers, reported to consist of four cars of February, seven cars of March, and 5@6 cars of April salting. Another packer has one car of March salting native steers, but the other packers have only light supplies outside of some Aprils on hand. Branded hides are cleaned up to May, with the exception of one car of April Colorados. One packer has four cars of bulls, and most of the other packers have a car or so each of these.

COUNTRY HIDES.—Dealers are firm in their views as a rule, but most of them state that they find it difficult to interest tanners on the basis of prices being secured in the West, and they have been unable to sell buffs on hand at $13\frac{1}{2}$ c. selected. One sale has been made here of a lot of 1,200 New York State 25@60-lb. cows, running a good percentage of extremes, at $13\frac{1}{4}$ c. selected, and this price is low as compared with the asking prices of Pennsylvania, Ohio and other Middle West dealers, which are mostly $13\frac{1}{2}$ c. for buffs and $14\frac{1}{2}$ c. for extremes.

CALFSKINS.—The market is firm, but no higher than formerly, and one car of New York City 5@7-lb. skins alone sold at \$1.70. A car of Pennsylvania country skins consisting of 5,000 at \$1.50, \$2 and \$2.30 selected, and last sales reported of straight outside cities were at \$1.55, \$2.05 and \$2.35 selected.

European.

Most advices from Europe are that the markets there show continued firmness, with a stronger tendency and that counter bids are not being considered by the European shippers, but some of the importers here, as well as some visiting European dealers, seem to think that the calfskin market is about top at present. No sales have been confirmed of Courland slaughter headless calf at over 61c. landed here with tare for rope and powder, although there have been reports of some small sales up to 62c. There are some offerings of Paris City trimmed calf of 7@12 lbs. at $27\frac{3}{4}$ c. c. i. f. for firsts on selection.

Boston.

Dealers are talking still higher prices. Some further sales of buffs have been made at $13\frac{1}{2}$ c., and some talk $13\frac{3}{4}$ c. for better shipment. Extremes last sold at $14\frac{1}{2}$ c., but some dealers now talk $14\frac{3}{4}$ to 15c. Southerners are firm at $12\frac{1}{4}$ to $12\frac{3}{4}$ c. flat, and extremes $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ c. more.

Chicago Section

The Armours are reported to have purchased the control of the Marysville potash deposits in Utah.

Swift & Company's sales of fresh beef in Chicago for the week ending May 4, 1912, averaged 10.92 cents per pound.

Lawyers are scavenging the testimony of the recent packers' trial for evidence to reopen a war against railroad rebating.

The S. & S. Company is reported to have leased the packing plant of the Corn Belt Packing Company at Ft. Dodge, Iowa.

So old Doctor Wily says the Rev. Mrs. Crane is "one of the highest authorities in the world on meat." What kind of meat? Imitation lamb chops, perhaps!

One or two more Nelsons and we could just as well "cold storage" the farming industry. This brings back the old question: Why is meat, anyhow? Or is Nelson a vegetarian?

The Western Beef and Provision Company has been incorporated in Indianapolis. Capital stock, \$10,000. The incorporators are G. M. Walker, C. R. Bange and P. Liehr, Jr.

A serious fire occurred in Swift and Company's fertilizer department at the St. Joseph plant on May 3. Good water pressure and prompt work prevented the flames from spreading.

Phosphoric acid and superphosphate without the use of sulphuric acid, and the tariff reduction on sulphuric acid, which nobody wants to export or import, are strange coincidences.

If you were a farmer and were receiving \$1 cents a bushel for your corn, how wise would you estimate yourself if you fed this gold harvest into an uncertain livestock proposition?

No matter how wise the scientist may be, the B. S. degree after his name will but receive the knowing smile of the packinghouse man who knows better what the B. S. sometimes stands for.

Some of the yellows must have the words "Beef Trust" typed in gold, judging from the recurrence of those historic words and knowing of the loss from shrinkage in recasting type metal.

Alden Swift, son of Louis F. Swift, has purchased the Eckel residence in Westminster place, St. Joseph, Mo., and is moving his household effects into his new home, where Mrs. Swift will join him shortly.

As we have discovered big potash deposits and are putting the finishing touches on the nitrate deposits in Nevada, we should be absolutely independent of any nation this side or the other side of the moon, at least on paper.

With a fat cow weighing over sixteen hundred pounds sold at Sterling, Ill., for seven cents per pound on the hoof, where will a

juicy steer get off at, and when will the consumer realize the real cause for the high cost of living, or rather the real cause of the cost of high living?

G. F. Stone, for twenty-five years the secretary of the Chicago Board of Trade, is sick at his home in Evanston. A general breakdown is the report of his physician. It has been said that Mr. Stone could go to almost any city in the world and find an acquaintance there of financial worth.

The St. Joseph Stock Yards have a capacity of 10,000 cattle, 25,000 hogs and 18,000 sheep. The daily slaughtering capacity of the packing plants is 60,000 head of cattle, hogs, sheep and poultry; 4,500 men are employed in connection with the industry, receiving in wages about \$3,500,000 per year.

It may not be generally known, but there are strict laws against the importation of horn pith, meat meal and other products from cattle used in the manufacture of fertilizers and which products arrive from South American territories where anthrax is prevalent. A consular certificate is required in all such cases.

Mrs. Agar, the mother of our own "Little Giant," is reported much better from the recent attack of what threatened to develop into pneumonia. For one advanced to the three-score-and-twelve mark this is a remarkable showing, everything considered, and is proof positive whence J. S. derived and maintains his wonderful spirits and vitality.

CENSUS OF BUTTER PRODUCTION.

There were 1,620,766,000 pounds of butter, valued at \$405,000,000, produced on farms and in factories in the United States during the census year 1909, according to a statement issued by Director Durand of the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce and Labor. It was prepared under the supervision of Le Grand Powers, chief statistician, and John Lee Coulter, expert special agent, for agriculture. It gives the totals for the geographic divisions and States separately, and gives notice that the figures of production on farms are preliminary and subject to change in the final tables.

Of the grand total reported, the quantity produced on farms was 995,001,000 pounds, valued at \$225,544,000. Factories produced 624,765,000 pounds valued at \$179,510,000. Butter manufactured by farmers' co-operative creameries is included in the figures for factories.

The largest total quantity, 446,352,900 pounds, valued at \$112,201,000, was produced by the West North Central Division. The next largest, 424,102,000 pounds, valued at \$108,020,000, was reported by the East North Central Division. These two divisions produced slightly more than half the total quantity and earned about the same proportion of the total value. Although the first-named division led in total quantity and value, the other area

showed a greater quantity of butter from the farms, 230,931,000 pounds, valued at \$53,055,000, as compared with 202,801,000 pounds, valued at \$45,169,000, reported from the West North Central Division. On the other hand, the latter division had a factory production of 243,552,000 pounds, valued at \$67,032,000, as against 193,171,000 pounds, valued at \$54,965,000, for the East North Central.

The other divisions, in total quantity and value each, ranked as follows: Middle Atlantic, 165,293,000 pounds, \$46,323,000; East South Central, 136,792,000 pounds, \$28,156,000; West South Central, 134,634,000 pounds, \$27,710,000; South Atlantic, 125,255,000 pounds, \$26,628,000; Pacific, 84,780,000 pounds, \$25,708,000; New England, 68,699,000 pounds, \$20,231,000, and Mountain, 34,758,000 pounds, \$10,078,000.

Among the States, Wisconsin ranked first in total production, with 131,049,000 pounds, valued at \$36,628,000. It was first also, with 103,885,000 pounds, valued at \$29,547,000, produced in factories. The difference between the figures given, which is 27,165,000 pounds, valued at \$7,081,000, represents Wisconsin's farm production.

In total production, Iowa ranked second; Minnesota, third; Pennsylvania, fourth; Michigan, fifth; Ohio, sixth; Illinois, seventh; New York, eighth; Texas, ninth, and Indiana, tenth. Texas, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Illinois and Indiana showed a much greater farm production than factory output and ranked in the order written. Minnesota, Iowa and New York, in the order named, ranked after Wisconsin in showing a factory production much larger than credited to their farms.

OLEO OIL AND NEUTRAL LARD.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner.)

New York, May 9.—The provision markets during the week under review have shown but slight fluctuations, and the price level for all our goods is very high. The hog receipts are smaller than those for the same period last year, and the cattle receipts continue to shrink, which makes for scarcity of beef fats during the spring months. The market for choice butter oil continues sky-high, and at present prices Europe is not buying any. The outlook for the near future points to a high price level, although trade has slackened somewhat this week, and buyers following, for the moment, a hand-to-mouth policy.

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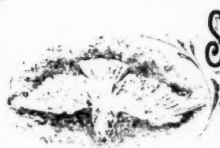
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NEW YORK. Apr. 1st, 1912.

It is economical and is so
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Our agents will prove all
we claim.

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U. S. Yards

Messrs. Morris & Co.,
New York, N. Y.

Gentlemen:

Date of analysis: Mar. 30, 1912.
Report #16493.

At the request of the NEW ENGLAND SELLING CO. we
have analyzed your ANHYDROUS AMMONIA, with the following results:

Non-condensable gases - - - 0.1 cc. per gram
Evaporation residue (water) 0.0063% by weight
Oils - - - - - Absent
Pyridine bases and coal
tar products - - - Absent

The results of the analysis show the ammonia to be
very pure, dry, free from oils, pyridine bases and coal tar pro-
ducts, and particularly free from non-basic gases. The amount
of these non-basic gases, 0.1 cc. per gram, is well below the
limits set by good authorities for the best commercial anhydrous
ammonia.

Our judgment is that your ammonia is well suited to
give excellent results in refrigeration practice.

Very respectfully,

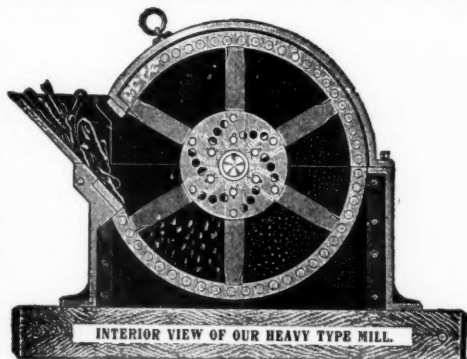
SCIENTIFIC STATION FOR PURE PRODUCTS,

Dr. Curdille Manager.

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GET FULL VALUE FOR THESE PRODUCTS



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WILL TURN YOUR MATERIAL OUT AT ITS
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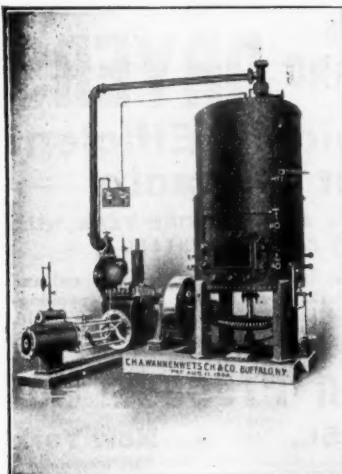
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BUFFALO, N. Y., U. S. A.
WRITE FOR PARTICULAR



CHICAGO LIVE STOCK

RECEIPTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, April 29	24,817	1,883	57,429	13,937
Tuesday, April 30	3,936	8,647	19,303	19,780
Wednesday, May 1	20,843	4,785	40,304	22,214
Thursday, May 2	5,358	3,670	30,071	17,324
Friday, May 3	1,370	776	17,558	3,559
Saturday, May 4	80	15	7,609	1,139
Total last week	56,413	19,176	172,274	77,933
Previous week	49,066	15,207	146,621	71,124
Cor. week, 1911	48,674	12,449	154,070	83,520
Cor. week, 1910	45,418	18,174	88,359	54,961

SHIPMENTS.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, April 29	6,746	20	11,883
Tuesday, April 30	2,122	131	5,490
Wednesday, May 1	5,802	16	8,639
Thursday, May 2	3,316	35	7,240
Friday, May 3	1,940	—	4,215
Saturday, May 4	81	—	2,950
Total last week	20,067	202	40,417
Previous week	20,271	91	38,692
Cor. week, 1911	19,526	312	34,881
Cor. week, 1910	17,553	243	25,193

CHICAGO TOTAL RECEIPTS LIVE STOCK.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Year to May 4, 1912	943,973	2,987,704	1,774,622
Same period, 1911	940,247	2,636,134	1,453,744

Combined receipts of hogs at eleven points:

Week ending May 4, 1912	543,000
Previous week	463,000
Year ago	494,000
Two years ago	312,000
Total year to date	9,767,000

Receipts at six points (Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis, St. Joseph, Sioux City) as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Week to May 4, 1912	124,100	433,000	156,700
Week ago	118,800	395,200	177,300
Year ago	112,900	402,600	181,000
Two years ago	127,300	229,500	134,000

CHICAGO PACKERS' HOG SLAUGHTER.

Week ending May 4, 1912:	
Armour & Co.	28,900
Swift & Co.	24,700
S. & S. Co.	17,600
Morris & Co.	10,500
Anglo-American	5,100
Boyd-Lambam	5,200
Hammoud	7,100
Western P. Co.	6,100
Boore & Co.	—
Roberts & Oaks	4,000
Miller & Hart	2,700
Independent P. Co.	4,900
Brennan P. Co.	3,000
Others	7,200
Totals	126,100
Previous week	105,900
Total year to date	2,289,600
Same period last year	1,941,400

WEEKLY AVERAGE PRICE OF LIVE STOCK.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Lambs.
This week	\$7.95	\$7.69	\$7.10	\$9.35
Previous week	7.75	7.79	6.25	8.40
Cor. week, 1911	5.85	5.89	4.15	5.30
Cor. week, 1910	7.35	9.44	7.25	8.55
Cor. week, 1909	6.40	7.26	6.05	8.55

CATTLE.

Good to choice steers	\$7.25@9.00
Fair to good steers	6.25@7.25
Common to fair heifers	5.00@6.25
Inferior killers	4.00@5.00
Distillery steers	7.00@8.90
Fair to fancy yearlings	6.25@8.25
Good to choice cows	5.40@7.25
Canner bulls	2.50@3.50
Common to good calves	4.50@6.00
Good to choice vealers	7.00@8.50
Heavy calves	5.00@6.50
Feeding calves	4.50@6.25
Stockers	4.00@5.50
Common to choice feeders	5.00@7.00
Medium to good beef cows	3.50@4.00
Common to good cutters	3.00@3.75
Inferior to good canners	2.75@3.25
Fair to choice heifers	4.50@8.25

Butcher bulls 4.50@7.25
Bologna bulls 4.25@5.75

HOGS.

Prime heavy butchers, 240 to 300 lbs.	\$7.55
Choice butchers, 200 to 250 lbs.	7.52½
Fair to good butchers	7.50
Fair to choice heavy packing	7.45
Light mixed, 150 lbs. and up	7.45
Choice light, 170 to 200 lbs.	7.45
Pigs, 110 lbs. and under	5.00
Boars, according to weight	2.50
*Stags, 300 lbs. and over	7.75

*All stags subject to 80 lbs. dockage.

SHEEP.

Native lambs	\$8.75@9.50
Fed lambs	9.00@9.75
Cull lambs	5.25@7.50
Native yearlings	7.00@8.00
Native ewes	5.50@7.00
Native wethers	6.75@7.75
Fed ewes	6.75@7.75
Fed yearlings	7.00@8.00
Breeding ewes	4.00@6.50
Colorado fed lambs	8.75@9.75
Clipped lambs	7.00@8.50
Clipped wethers	6.00@6.50
Clipped ewes	5.75@6.50

CHICAGO PROVISION MARKET

Range of Prices.

SATURDAY, MAY 4, 1912.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
May	8.00	8.00	8.00	\$18.97½
July	19.20	19.32½	19.20	19.30
September	19.35	19.50	19.35	\$19.47½
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May	10.90	10.90	10.90	10.90
July	11.05	11.10	11.05	\$11.07½
September	11.25	11.30	11.25	11.30
October	11.35	11.37½	11.32½	11.37½
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
May	10.37½	10.45	10.37½	10.30
July	10.62½	10.67½	10.62½	\$10.45
September	10.62½	10.67½	10.62½	10.65

MONDAY, MAY 6, 1912.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
May	19.20	19.30	19.25	19.47½
July	19.32½	19.37½	19.22½	19.30
September	19.50	19.57½	19.37½	19.47½
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May	10.85	10.87½	10.85	\$10.87½
July	11.10	11.10	11.00	11.02½
September	11.30	11.32½	11.20	11.22½
October	—	—	—	11.30
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
May	10.30	10.30	10.30	10.22½
July	10.45	10.45	10.40	\$10.42½
September	10.67½	10.70	10.60	\$10.62½

TUESDAY, MAY 7, 1912.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
May	19.20	19.30	19.25	19.47½
July	19.32½	19.37½	19.22½	19.30
September	19.50	19.57½	19.37½	19.47½
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May	10.90	10.90	10.85	\$10.87½
July	11.05	11.05	11.02½	11.02½
September	11.25	11.27½	11.20	\$11.22½
October	—	—	—	11.30
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
May	10.30	10.30	10.30	10.22½
July	10.40	10.45	10.37½	\$10.42½
September	10.60	10.65	10.57½	\$10.62½

WEDNESDAY, MAY 8, 1912.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
May	19.40	19.40	19.25	19.25
July	19.55	19.65	19.45	\$19.60
September	19.60	19.72½	19.57½	\$19.70
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May	10.87½	10.87½	10.87½	10.87½
July	11.07½	11.10	11.05	\$11.05
September	11.25	11.30	11.22½	\$11.25
October	11.32½	11.40	11.32½	11.32½
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
May	10.45	10.45	10.45	10.45
July	10.47½	10.49	10.47½	10.57½
September	10.70	10.77½	10.67½	10.75

THURSDAY, MAY 9, 1912.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
May	19.25	19.25	19.35	\$19.25
July	19.60	19.70	19.35	19.32½
September	19.72½	19.80	19.50	\$19.70
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May	10.90	10.90	10.85	10.85
July	11.05	11.07½	10.95	10.97½
September	11.25	11.27½	11.10	\$11.17½
October	11.35	11.35	11.22½	11.25
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
May	10.57½	10.60	10.47½	10.42½
July	10.75	10.77½	10.65	10.52½
September	10.75	10.77½	10.65	10.70

FRIDAY, MAY 10, 1912.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
May	19.25	19.25	18.95	\$18.95
July	19.45	19.47½	19.32½	19.32½
September	19.60	19.62½	19.45	\$19.47½
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May	10.75	10.75	10.60	10.60
July	10.85	10.85	10.72½	\$10.72½
September	11.10	11.10	10.92½	\$10.92½
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
May	10.47½	10.47½	10.35	10.27½
July	10.65	10.65	10.50	\$10.50
September	10.65	10.65	10.50	\$10.50

†Bld. ‡Asked.

CHICAGO RETAIL FRESH MEATS.

(Corrected weekly by Terry & Son, 41st and Halsted Streets.)

Native Rib Roast	20	@24
Native Sirloin Steaks	18	@18
Native Porterhouse Steaks	25	@35
Native Pot Roasts	14	@16
Rib Roasts from light cattle	16	@18
Beef Stew	12½	@12½
Boneless Corned Briskets, Native	14	@14
Corned Rumps, Native	10	@10
Corned Ribs	10	@10
Corned Flanks	20	@20
Round Steaks	22	@22
Round Roasts	16	@20
Shoulder Steaks	14	@16
Shoulder Roasts	15	@16
Shoulder Neck End, Trimmed	12½	@12½
Rollad Roast	16	@16

Lamb.

Hind Quarters, fancy	22	@22
Fore Quarters, fancy	16	@16
Legs, fancy	22	@24
Stew	12½	@16
Chops, shoulder, per lb.	16	@18
Chops, rib and loin, per lb.	25	@30
Chops, Frenched, each	15	@15

Mutton.

Legs	16	@16
Stew	10	@10
Shoulders	15	@15
Hind Quarters	16	@16
Fore Quarters	12	@12
Rib and Loin Chops	22	@22
Shoulder Chops	16	@16

Pork.

Pork Loin	15	@15
Pork Chops	16	@16
Pork Shoulders	14	@14
Pork Butts	15	@15
Spare Ribs	12½	@12½
Hocks	11	@11
Pigs' Heads	8	@8
Leaf lard	12½	@12½

Veal.

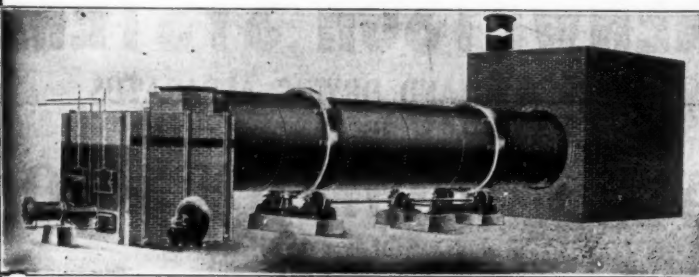
Hind Quarters	14	@16
Fore Quarters	12	@14
Legs	16	@20
Breasts	12½	@15
Shoulders	14	@16
Cutlets	25	@28
Rib and Loin Chops	16	@20

Butchers' Offal.

Suet	6	@6
Tallow	4½	@4½
Bones, per cwt.	11½	@11½
Calfskins, 8 to 15 lbs.	19	@19
Calfskins, under 8 lbs. (deacons)	65	@65
Kips	14	@14

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TANKAGE PRESSES AND DRYERS

Economical Efficient
Great CapacitySAVING IN LABOR ALONE IN ONE YEAR WILL
OFFSET COST TO INSTALLFor Tankage, Blood, Bone, Fertilizer, all Animal and
Vegetable Matter. Installed in the largest packing-
houses, fertilizer and fish reduction plants in the world.

Send for Catalogue T. B.

American Process Co.
68 William St., - - New York

CHICAGO MARKET PRICES

WHOLESALE FRESH MEATS.

Carcass Beef.

Good native steers	12	@ 12 1/2
Native steers, medium	10 1/2	@ 11 1/2
Helpers, good	10 1/2	@ 11
Cows	9 1/2	@ 10 1/2
Hind Quarters, choice	14 1/4	@ 14 1/4
Fore Quarters, choice	10	@ 10

Beef Cuts.

Cow Chucks	8 1/4	@ 9 3/4
Steer Chucks	10	@ 10 1/2
Boneless Chucks	8	@ 8
Medium Plates	7	@ 7
Steer Plates	7 1/2	@ 7 1/2
Cow Rounds	10 1/2	@ 10 1/2
Steer Rounds	11 1/2	@ 11 1/2
Cow Loins	13	@ 13
Steer Loins, Heavy	22 1/2	@ 22 1/2
Beef Tenderloins, No. 1	30	@ 30
Beef Tenderloins, No. 2	26	@ 26
Strip Loins	10	@ 10
Sirloin Butts	13	@ 13
Shoulder Clods	9 1/2	@ 9 1/2
Rolls	12	@ 12
Rump Butts	9 1/2	@ 12
Trimblings	7	@ 7
Shank	5	@ 5
Cow Ribs, Common, Light	11	@ 12 1/2
Cow Ribs, Heavy	12	@ 12 1/2
Steer Ribs, Light	16	@ 16
Steer Ribs, Heavy	17	@ 17
Loin Ends, steer, native	15	@ 15
Loin Ends, cow	13	@ 13
Hanging Tenderloins	8	@ 8
Flank Steak	12	@ 12
Blind Steaks	4 1/4	@ 4 1/4

Beef Offal.

Brains, each	6	@ 6 1/2
Hearts	5 1/4	@ 6
Tongues	13	@ 14
Sweetbreads	20	@ 22
Ox Tail, per lb.	0 1/2	@ 7
Fresh Tripe, plain	4	@ 4
Fresh Tripe, H. C.	5 1/2	@ 5 1/2
Brains	6	@ 6 1/2
Kidneys, each	5	@ 5 1/2

Veal.

Heavy Carcass Veal	10	@ 10 1/2
Light Carcass	11	@ 11
Good Carcass	13	@ 13
Good Saddle	14 1/2	@ 14 1/2
Medium Racks	10 1/2	@ 10 1/2
Good Racks	11 1/2	@ 11 1/2

Veal Offal.

Brains, each	5	@ 5
Sweetbreads	35	@ 45
Plucks	35	@ 40
Heads, each	15	@ 20

Lambs.

Medium Cawl	10 1/2	@ 10 1/2
Good Cawl	18 1/2	@ 18 1/2
Round Dressed Lambs	20	@ 20
Saddles, Cawl	20	@ 20
R. D. Lamb Racks	11 1/2	@ 11 1/2
Caul Lamb Racks	9	@ 9
R. D. Lamb Saddles	21	@ 21
Lamb Fries, per pair	10	@ 10
Lamb Tongues, each	4	@ 4
Lamb Kidneys, each	2	@ 2

Mutton.

Medium Sheep	13 1/2	@ 13 1/2
Good Sheep	14 1/2	@ 14 1/2
Medium Saddles	16 1/2	@ 16 1/2
Good Saddles	17 1/2	@ 17 1/2
Good Racks	11	@ 11
Medium Racks	10	@ 10
Mutton Loins	19	@ 19
Mutton Loins	14	@ 14
Mutton Stew	9	@ 9
Sheep Tongues, each	2 1/2	@ 2 1/2
Sheep Heads, each	7	@ 7

Fresh Pork, Etc.

Dressed Hogs	11 1/4	@ 11 1/4
Pork Loin	13	@ 13 1/4
Leaf Lard	11	@ 11
Tenderloins	30	@ 30
Spare Ribs	7 1/2	@ 7 1/2
Butts	11 1/4	@ 11 1/4
Hocks	7	@ 7
Trimblings	7	@ 7
Extra Lean Trimblings	8	@ 8
Tails	6	@ 6
Snouts	4	@ 4
Pigs' Feet	3 1/2	@ 3 1/2
Pigs' Heads	3	@ 3
Blade Bones	7	@ 7
Blade Meat	8 1/4	@ 8 1/4
Cheek Meat	9 1/2	@ 9 1/2
Hog livers, per lb.	2 1/2	@ 2 1/2
Neck Bones	2 1/2	@ 2 1/2
Skinless Shoulders	10 1/4	@ 10 1/4
Pork Hearts	5	@ 5
Pork Kidneys, per lb.	10 1/2	@ 10 1/2
Pork Tongues	10	@ 10
Slip Bones	5	@ 5
Tail Bones	6	@ 6 1/2
Brains	4	@ 5
Backfat	10	@ 10
Hams	14 1/4	@ 14 1/4
Calas	10 1/2	@ 10 1/2
Beilles	14	@ 14
Shoulders	10 1/4	@ 10 1/4

SAUSAGE.

Columbia Cloth Bologna	8 1/2	@ 8 1/2
Bologna, large, long, round, in casings	8 1/2	@ 8 1/2

Choice Bologna	10	@ 10
Viennas	10	@ 10
Frankfurters	10	@ 10
Blood, Liver and Headcheese	8 1/4	@ 8 1/4
Tongue	11 1/4	@ 11 1/4
Mince Sausage	12	@ 12
Luncheon Sausage, cloth paraffine	14	@ 14
New England Sausage	14	@ 14
Compressed Luncheon Sausage	14	@ 14
Special Compressed Ham	14	@ 14
Berliner Sausage	12	@ 12
Boneless Butts in casings	20	@ 20
Oxford Butts in casings	19	@ 19
Polish Sausage	10	@ 10
Garlic Sausage	10	@ 10
Country Smoked Sausage	12 1/4	@ 12 1/4
Farm Sausage	15	@ 15
Pork Sausage, bulk or link	9 1/2	@ 9 1/2
Pork Sausage, short link	10	@ 10
Boneless Pigs' Feet	8 1/4	@ 8 1/4
Hams, Bologna	13 1/2	@ 13 1/2

Summer Sausage.

Best Summer, H. C. Medium Dry	23	@ 23
German Salami, Medium Dry	20 1/2	@ 20 1/2
Italian Salami	25	@ 25
Holsteiner	15 1/2	@ 15 1/2
Mettwurst, New	—	@ —
Farmer	18 1/2	@ 18 1/2
Monarque Cervelat, H. C.	21	@ 21

Sausage in Oil.

Smoked Sausage, 1-50	5.00	@ 5.00
Smoked Sausage, 2-20	4.50	@ 4.50
Bologna, 1-50	4.50	@ 4.50
Bologna, 2-20	4.00	@ 4.00
Frankfurt, 1-50	5.00	@ 5.00
Frankfurt, 2-20	4.50	@ 4.50

VINEGAR PICKLED GOODS.

Pickled Pigs' Feet, in 200-lb. barrels	8.50	@ 8.50
Pickled Plain Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels	6.50	@ 6.50
Pickle H. C. Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels	7.75	@ 7.75
Pickle Ox Lps. in 200-lb. barrels	15.50	@ 15.50
Pickled Pigs' Snouts, in 200-lb. barrels	34.50	@ 34.50
Lamb Tongues, Short Cut, barrels	34.50	@ 34.50

CORNED, BOILED AND ROAST BEEF.

1 lb., 2 doz. to case	1.90	@ 1.90
2 lbs., 1 or 2 doz. to case	3.40	@ 3.40
6 lbs., 1 doz. to case	12.50	@ 12.50
14 lbs., 1/2 doz. to case	29.00	@ 29.00

EXTRACT OF BEEF.

2-oz. jars, 1 doz. in box	3.25	@ 3.25
4-oz. jars, 1 doz. in box	6.25	@ 6.25
8-oz. jars, 1/2 doz. in box	11.50	@ 11.50
16-oz. jars, 1/2 doz. in box	22.50	@ 22.50
2, 5 and 10-lb. tins	1.50 per lb.	@ 1.50 per lb.

BARRELED BEEF AND PORK.

Extra Plate Beef, 200-lb. barrels	—	@ —
Plate Beef	—	@ —
Prime Mess Beef	—	@ —
Extra Mess Beef	—	@ —
Beef Hams (220 lbs. to bbl.)	12.50	@ 12.50
Rump Butts	20.00	@ 20.00
Mess Pork, new	21.00	@ 21.00
Clear Fat Backs	22.50	@ 22.50
Family Back Pork	17.25	@ 17.25
Bean Pork	—	@ —

LARD.

Pure leaf, kettle rendered, per lb. tes	13 1/4	@ 13 1/4
Pure lard	12 1/2	@ 12 1/2
Lard, substitutes, tes	9 1/4	@ 9 1/4
Lard, compound	9 1/4	@ 9 1/4
Cooking oil, per gal. in barrels	56	@ 56
Beilles, 1/4 c. over tierces; half barrels, 1/2 c. over tierces	56	@ 56

BUTTERINE.

1 to 6, natural color, solids, f. o. b. Chl. cago	15 1/2	@ 15 1/2
Cooks' and bakers' shortening, tubs	13	@ 13

DRY SALT MEATS.

(Boxed. Loose are 1/4 c. less.)	—	@ —
Clear Bellies, 14@16 avg.	12 1/2	@ 12 1/2
Clear Bellies, 18@20 avg.	12 1/2	@ 12 1/2
Rib Bellies, 18@20 avg.	12 1/2	@ 12 1/2
Fat Backs, 12@14 avg.	10 1/2	@ 10 1/2
Regular Plates	10 1/2	@ 10 1/2
Short Clears	—	@ —
Butts	9 1/2	@ 9 1/2
Bacon meats, 1/2 c. to 1 c. more	—	@ —

WHOLESALE SMOKED MEATS.

Hams, 12 lbs., avg.	15	@ 15
Hams, 16 lbs., avg.	15	@ 15
Skinless Hams	16 1/4	@ 16 1/4
Calas, 4@6 lbs., avg.	10 1/4	@ 10 1/4
Calas, 6@12 lbs., avg.	10 1/4	@ 10 1/4
New York Shoulders, 8@12 lbs., avg.	12	@ 12
Breakfast Bacon, fancy	21 1/2	@ 21 1/2
Wide, 10@12 avg., and strip, 5@6 avg.	14 1/2	@ 14 1/2
Rib Bacon, wide, 8@12, strip, 4@6 avg.	12	@ 12
Dried Beef Sets	18	@ 18
Dried Beef Insides	21	@ 21
Dried Beef Knuckles	19	@ 19
Dried Beef Outsides	17	@ 17
Regular Balled Hams	23	@ 23
Smoked Balled Hams	23 1/2	@ 23 1/2
Bolled Calas	15 1/2	@ 15 1/2
Cooked Loin Rolls	23	@ 23
Cooked Rolled Shoulder	15 1/2	@ 15 1/2

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

F. O. B. CHICAGO.

Rounds, per set	17	@ 17
Export Rounds	22	@ 22
Middles, per set	78	@ 78
Beef bungs, per piece	17 1/2	@ 17 1/2
Beef weasands	7 1/2	@ 7 1/2
Beef bladders, medium	28	@ 28
Beef bladders, small, per doz.	35	@ 35
Hog casings, free of salt	70	@ 70
Hog middles, per set	10	@ 10
Hog bungs, export	—	@ —
Hog bungs, large mediums	10	@ 10
Hog bungs, prime	7	@ 7
Hog bungs, narrow	5	@ 5
Imported wide sheep casings	90	@ 90
Imported medium wide sheep casings	70	@ 70
Imported medium sheep casings	60	@ 60
Hog stomachs, per piece	3 1/4	@ 3 1/4

FERTILIZERS.

Dried blood, per unit	2.45	@ 2.47 1/2
Hoof meal, per unit	2.35	@ 2.40
Concentrated tankage	2.15	@ 2.20
Ground tankage, 12%	2.20	@ 2.20 and 10c.
Ground tankage, 11%	2.20	@ 2.20 and 10c.
Ground tankage, 10%	2.15	@ 2.15 and 10c.
Crushed tankage, 9 and 20%	2.10	@ 2.10 and 10c.
Ground tankage, 6 1/2 and 30%	18.00	@ 18.00
Ground raw bone, per ton	26.00	@ 26.00
Ground steam bone, per ton	22.00	@ 22.00 and 23.00
Unground tankage, per ton less than ground	50c.	@ 50c.

HORNS, HOOFS AND BONES.

Horns, No. 1, 65@70 lbs., aver.	250.00	@ 300.00
Horns, black, per ton	27.50	@ 28.50
Horns, striped, per ton	33.00	@ 38.00
Horns, white, per ton	60.00	@ 65.00
Flat shin bones, 40 lbs. av., per ton	60.00	@ 65.00
Round shin bones, 38-40 lbs. av., per ton	63.00	@ 67.00
Round shin bones, 50-52 lbs. av., per ton	75.00	@ 80.00
Long thigh bones, 90-95 lbs. av., per ton	95.00	@ 95.00
Skulls, jaws and knuckles, per ton	27.50	@ 28.50

LARD.

Prime steam, cash	10.87	@ 10.87
Prime steam, loose	10.40	@ 10.40
Leaf	10.37 1/2	@ 10.37 1/2
Compound	9 1/4	@ 9 1/4
Neutral lard	12 1/2	@ 12 1/2

STEARINES.

Prime oleo	16 1/2	@ 17
Oleo No. 2	15	@ 15 1/2
Mutton	14	@ 15
Tallow	8 1/4	@ 8 1/4
Grease, yellow	6 1/2	@ 6 1/2
Grease, A white	6 1/2	@ 7

OILS.

Lard oil, extra, winter strained, tierces	68	@ 70
Extra lard oil	65	@ 66
Extra No. 1 lard oil	58	@ 60
No. 1 lard oil	53	@ 55
No. 2 lard oil	48	@ 50
Oleo oil, extra	12 1/2	@ 13 1/2
Oleo oil, No. 2	12 1/4	@ 12 1/2
Oleo stock	12	@ 13 1/2
Neatsfoot oil, pure, bbls.	74	@ 75
Acidless tallow oil, bbls.	60	@ 61
Corn oil, loose	54	@ 54.40
Horse oil	6 1/2	@ 7 1/2

TALLOW.

Edible	8 1/2	@ 8 1/2
Prime city	7 1/2	@ 8
No. 1 Country	6 1/2	@ 6 1/2
Packers' Prime	7 1/4	@ 7 1/4
Packers' No. 1	6 1/2	@ 6 1/2
Packers' No. 2	5 1/2	@ 5 1/2
Renderers' No. 1	6 1/4	@ 6 1/2

GREASES.

White, choice	6 1/2	@ 7 1/4
White, "A"	6 1/2	@ 6 1/2
White, "B"	6 1/4	@ 6 1/4
Bone	5 1/2	@ 6
Crackling	5 1/2	@ 6 1/4
House	5 1/2	@ 5 1/2
Yellow	5 1/2	@ 5 1/2
Brown	5 1/2	@ 5 1/2
Glue stock	5 1/4	@ 6 1/4
Garbage grease	nom	@ 4 1/4
Glycerine, C. P.	10	@ 10
Glycerine, dynamite	17 1/2	@ 18 1/2
Glycerine, crude soap	12	@ 12 1/4
Glycerine, caudle	13 1/2	@ 13 1/2

COTTONSEED OILS.

P. S. Y., loose	55 1/2	@ 56
P. S. Y., soap grade	52 1/2	@ 54
Soap stock, bbls., concn., 62@65 f. a.	2 1/2	@ 2 1/2
Soap stock, loose, reg., 50% r. a. f.	1.20	@ 1.25

COOPERAGE.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS

CHICAGO

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from the National Livestock Commission Co.)

Union Stock Yards, Chicago, May 8.

Monday's run of 27,651 cattle proved entirely too liberal for the requirements of the trade, beef values being at almost prohibitive prices, and as a consequence the demand has been considerably curtailed. The market weakened in the closing days of last week, and on Monday was 10@15c. lower again on everything, but the cattle selling from \$8.50 up. Prime grades are still selling as high as ever, top Monday being \$9.05, with quite a fairly good sprinkling of prime beefs selling from \$8.50@9, but everything under \$8.50 showed 10@15c. decline from the close of the week, or 25c. loss from the "high time" the middle of last week. Tuesday's run of 4,000 cattle was the usual supply for the second day of the week, and while the market did not display much life on account of buyers having had ample opportunity of more than filling their orders on Monday, yet the trade showed no quotable change, and the small offering of steer cattle on sale was disposed of at prices that looked steady with Monday's decline. Today (Wednesday) receipts of cattle are again liberal, being estimated at 21,000, which makes a three days' total of about 53,000 head, an amazingly heavy supply in view of the belief regarding the big shortage of cattle. Prime steers are 10@15c. lower than Monday, with the top 9c. Other grades show 15@25c. loss from Monday, and everything under choice steers shows 35@50c. decline since the "high time" a week ago today.

Recent abnormally high prices for butcher stuff have met with a loud and insistent howl from the consumers of beef. The weather is warm and summer-like, consumption of beef has been considerably curtailed, while receipts of cattle are more liberal than since the first of the year—the result could only be a disastrous slump in values, and in sympathy with the severe decline in the steer trade butcher-stuff shows 25@40c. cwt. loss during the past week on the medium kinds selling at \$4.50@5.50, while the choice grades show 15@25c. loss, and the cheaper kinds, such as canners and cutters, also suffered the least of the decline. The bull trade is anywhere from 25@35c. lower than the best time, and the calf market is \$1@1.25 per cwt. lower than a week ago.

A break in hog prices last week is bringing about the expected result of a much lighter run this week. Values have not recovered very materially as yet, there being only about 15c. improvement over the low time. With a run of 20,000 today trade is ruling 10c. higher, bulk of the good to choice butchers selling at \$7.80@7.90; fair to good light and light mixed at \$7.55@7.70. Pigs in rather poor demand, 70 to 100 lb. weights going at \$5.75@6.25, with 120 to 130 lb. weights at \$6.50@7. Fat sows are in better demand and selling at \$7.40@7.50. We expect to see quite a moderate run for the next two or three days and some further recovery in prices. Nothing in the situation to cause us to change our views regarding the market for the next few months, and look for prices to fluctuate within about the same range that has prevailed for the past few weeks and still higher prices during the summer.

The sheep and lamb trade opened about 75c. lower on Monday than last week's close. The trade today (Wednesday) with receipts estimated at 14,000, opened up strong, but is closing weak. It looks like we may have a little re-action on the choice stuff, but are not looking for the trade to get back to the same high level as a week ago. We quote: Woolled—Fat wethers, \$7@7.50; good to choice ewes, \$6.50@7; poor to common ewes, \$5@6; cull ewes, \$4@5; good to choice lambs, \$8.25@9.25; poor to medium lambs,

\$7@8; cull lambs, \$6@7. Clipped—Good to choice weathers, \$6.75@7; fat ewes, \$6.25@6.50; poor to medium ewes, \$5@6; cull ewes, \$2.50@3.50; good to choice yearlings, \$7@7.50; fair to best lambs, \$8@8.50; poor to medium lambs, \$6@7; cull lambs, \$5@5.75.

KANSAS CITY

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

Kansas City Stock Yards, May 7.

Cattle are selling steady to strong today, following a steady market yesterday. Stockers and feeders are doing better this week, sales today 10@15c. above yesterday, top feeders reaching \$7.35. The livestock daily newspapers at the various market points are full of accounts of successful cattle feeding ventures, and supply figures for an indefinite time ahead of a nature to stimulate a desire for both stock cattle and feeders. Any kind will grow into money at a rapid rate.

Various droves of beef steers have sold here this week at \$8.50@8.70, and bulk of the natives sell at \$7.50@8.50. Colorado sugar beet steers sold here yesterday and today at \$7.40@8.45, and New Mexico spayed heifers at \$6.15@7.10. Quarantine offerings have been poor quality this week, and few in numbers, most of which has been low grade grassy stuff, which sold at \$5@6 for the steers. Properly finished heavy steers would bring as much in the quarantine division here as anywhere else, around \$8.50. Veal calves are 25 to 50 cents higher this week, tops today at \$8.50. Bulk of the native cows bring \$5.25@6.50, and tops sell at \$7.25, heifers up to \$8.

The hog market took a brace yesterday, though remaining at bottom figures of the recent slump in prices, and it started upward today, prices 5@10c. higher than yesterday. Reduced runs this week changed the face of the situation, and with moderate receipts estimated both here and at Chicago for tomorrow, 12,000 and 27,000 respectively, there should be a rising market later this week. Top hogs brought \$7.80 here today, on about the last round, and bulk of sales ranged from \$7.50@7.77½. Prices here today are slightly above Chicago prices, and certain droves here and at Chicago have been costing within a few cents of each other every day for two weeks.

Sheep, lambs and goats broke 50 to 75 cents yesterday, which was not surprising, in view of recent skyrocket markets. Lambs are off 15 to 25 cents today, but have a more settled appearance than any time since the late disturbance started. Woolled lambs from Colorado brought \$9.30 today, and spring lambs are quotable up to \$10. Clipped Texas wethers sold at \$6@6.25 for tops today, some medium ones at \$5.45, and goats at \$3.90. Run today is 8,000 heads, and there is not enough stuff in sight for balance of the week to be threatening to prices.

Sales to local killers last week were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Fowler	1,252	.....	2,367
Armour	3,059	16,463	6,537
S. & S.	2,778	7,438	7,405
Swift	3,656	10,404	7,596
Cudahy	1,861	5,340	5,005
Morris & Co.	3,244	7,850	5,083
Butchers	108	462	26
Total	15,958	47,957	34,019

ST. LOUIS

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

National Stock Yards, Ill., May 8.

Cattle receipts for the week so far total about 9,000, as compared with 11,000 for the corresponding period last week. Very little change has occurred in choice steer quotations since the close of last week. Trade

on common to medium grades has been very irregular, and prices show a 15@25c. decline from last Wednesday. Yearling stuff continues to comprise a good share of receipts, and considerable reduction in its value has taken place within the last few days, the market being around a quarter lower than the low time reported last Wednesday. Yesterday a lot of 838-lb. yearling steers brought \$8.35, the top for the week. Cows have met a good demand, and the market is very nearly steady with last Friday. Top today is \$7.25, bulk selling at \$5.75@7. Choice calves are worth \$7.75@8.50. Quarantine receipts for the three days total 32 loads.

Hog receipts for the three days total 23,200 head. Not quite 6,000 were received today. The market ruled 5@10c. higher throughout the session, and the close was strong at this advance. Top was \$7.90, bulk of hogs bringing \$7.65@7.85. Butchers and shippers bought the bulk of the good medium and heavy hogs at \$7.75@7.90. Mixed grades to packers brought \$7.50@7.75. Pigs sold at \$5.25@7.

Sheep receipts today were 5,400, making a total for the week to date of 12,900 head. A large share of supplies for the past week consisted of common grade native stuff, on which demand has slackened considerably. Clipped lambs topped today at \$8.75. Muttons sold at \$6@6.50. Good spring lambs brought \$9@9.65, with the top for the week at \$10.

OMAHA

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

Union Stock Yards, So. Omaha, May 7.

In point of numbers cattle receipts just now are running about even with a year ago, but although the quality continues very good, there is a noteworthy deficiency in weight as compared with last year. This deficiency in weight amounts to forty or fifty pounds to the head, and amounts to a big item in the complained-of shortage of beef. Demand from all sources holds up well, and prices have shown some further advance all along the line. Best cattle here lately have brought \$8.50, and over half of the supply is selling above the \$8 mark. Cows and heifers are also selling at record figures. Prime, mixed heifers and steers, yearlings, brought \$8.45 today, and the bulk of the desirable cows and heifers are selling above \$6.50, and from that up to \$7.75. Veal calves are strong, with best grades selling up to \$7.75, and bulls, stags, etc., find a free outlet at strong figures, best grades reaching \$6.75. Undertone to the market is decidedly bullish all along the line, with every prospect of decreasing supplies from now on.

No great change has taken place in the hog market lately, and although receipts have been comparatively liberal, the demand from both packers and shipping buyers has been active, and prices are very little lower than they were a week ago. All classes of buyers are eager for the hogs that carry weight and quality, and light weights, unless choice, are indifferent and uncertain sellers. With about 14,000 hogs here today the market was steady to a nickel higher. Tops brought \$7.65 as against \$7.80 last Tuesday, and the bulk of the trading was at \$7.40@7.60, as against \$7.50@7.75 a week ago.

Some sensational advances and declines have been taking place in the market for sheep and lambs of late. Meager supplies sent prices up to the highest point of the season about a week ago, fat lambs in the wool bringing \$10.45. Since then there has been a 50@75c. decline, and the same lambs would not bring over \$9.75 today. Shorn stock has also suffered more or less, but lambs have borne the brunt of the excitement, and mutton grades have not changed a great deal. Woolled lambs are now quoted at \$8.50@9.75. Shorn yearlings are selling at \$6.75@7.25; wethers, \$5.75@6.50, and ewes, \$5@6.25.

THE WEEK'S CLOSING MARKETS

FRIDAY'S GENERAL MARKETS.

Lard in New York.

New York, May 10.—Market quiet and easier. Western steam, \$10.95; Middle West, \$10.65@10.75; city steam, 10½@10½c.; refined, Continent, \$11.55; South American, \$12.25; Brazil, kegs, \$13.25; compound, 9 @9½c.

Marseilles Oils.

Marseilles, May 10.—Sesame oil, fabrique, 72 fr.; edible, 93½ fr.; copra oil, fabrique, 89½ fr.; edible, 107 fr.; peanut oil, fabrique, 65½ fr.; edible, 95 fr.

Liverpool Produce Market.

Liverpool, May 10.—(By Cable.)—Beef, extra India mess, 117s. 9d. Pork, prime mess, 92s. 9d.; shoulders, 44s. @48s.; hams, 58s. 6d. @64s. Bacon, Cumberland cut, 58s. 6d.; long clear, 57s.; bellies, 57s. Tallow, prime city, 32s. 9d.; choice, 36s. Turpentine, 36s. Rosin, common, 16s. 1½d. Lard, spot prime, 52s. 6d. American refined in pails, 55s. 9d.; 2 28-lb. blocks, 54s. Lard (Hamburg), 53 marks. Cheese, Canadian finest white, new, 73s. Tallow, Australian (London), 31s. @35s. 6d.

FRIDAY'S CLOSINGS IN NEW YORK.

Provisions.

Weakness was observed through the list. The gossip is that packers are selling the cash article more freely.

Tallow.

The undertone is rather softer, but no weakness of importance is noted.

Oleo Stearine.

Offerings are reported freer at from 1c. to 2c. below the recent high mark.

Cottonseed Oil.

Easier lard and further liquidation brought about an easier undertone early, but heavy buying by large refining "shorts" caused a rally.

Market closed steady, with less pressure to sell from the West. Sales, 27,100 bbls. Spot oil, \$7.05@7.30. Crude, Southeast, \$6.13. Valley, \$6.27; Texas, \$6.27. Closing quotations in futures: May, \$7.14@7.17; June, \$7.18@7.20; July, \$7.21@7.23; August, \$7.24 @7.28; September, \$7.27@7.29; October, \$7.25 @7.26; November, \$6.74@6.78; December, \$6.65@6.69; good off oil, \$6.85@7.15; off oil, \$6.94@7; red off oil, \$6.80@7; winter oil, \$7.30@8.50; summer white, \$7.40@8.25.

FRIDAY'S LIVESTOCK MARKETS.

Chicago May 10.—Hog market shade higher; quality good; bulk of prices, \$7.60@7.80; mixed and butchers', \$7.40@7.85; heavy, \$7.40@7.87½. Yorkers, \$7.65@7.75; pigs, \$5@7; cattle market generally steady. Beeves, \$6@9; cows and heifers, \$2.75@7.75. Texas steers, \$5.40@7.40; stockers and feeders, \$5.40@7.40. Westerns, \$5.75@7.60. Sheep market strong to shade higher. Native, \$4.60 @7.40; Western, \$4.80@7.50; yearlings, \$6@8.25; lambs, \$5.90@9.

St. Louis, May 10.—Hogs steady, at \$7.50 @8.

Kansas City, May 10.—Hogs steady, at \$6.55@7.90.

Sioux City, May 10.—Hogs steady, at \$7.45 @7.70.

Cudahy, Wis., May 10.—Hogs steady, at \$7.20@7.87½.

St. Joseph, May 10.—Hogs strong, at \$5.75 @7.95.

South Omaha, May 10.—Hogs strong, at \$7.35@7.75.

Indianapolis, May 10.—Hogs steady, at \$7.60@8.10.

Louisville, May 10.—Hogs steady, at \$7.25 @7.90.

St. Paul, May 10.—Hogs steady, at \$7.35@7.55.

Cleveland, May 10.—Hogs strong, at \$8. Buffalo, May 10.—Market opened with 3,200 hogs on sale; market higher, at \$8.10@8.30.

SLAUGHTER REPORTS

Special reports to The National Provisioner show the number of livestock slaughtered at the following centers for the week ending May 4, 1912:

CATTLE.

Chicago	36,447
Kansas City	15,958
Omaha	11,705
St. Joseph	7,179
Cudahy	696
Sioux City	3,195
New York and Jersey City	12,795
Fort Worth	11,971
Philadelphia	4,428
Denver	747

HOGS.

Chicago	129,698
Kansas City	47,957
So. Omaha	65,397
St. Joseph	47,130
Cudahy	5,166
Sioux City	31,272
Ottumwa	6,266
Cedar Rapids	7,904
New York and Jersey City	36,101
Fort Worth	6,347
Philadelphia	5,701
Denver	3,880

SHEEP.

Chicago	63,215
Kansas City	34,019
Omaha	24,847
St. Joseph	14,813
Cudahy	271
Sioux City	808
New York and Jersey City	30,652
Fort Worth	16,586
Philadelphia	10,850
Denver	668

NEW YORK LIVE STOCK

WEEKLY RECEIPTS TO MAY 6, 1912.

	Beeves.	Calves.	Sheep and lambs.	Hogs.
New York	3,289	8,347	1,631	13,090
Jersey City	3,513	5,290	20,851	13,092
Central Union	3,570	857	11,319	—
Lehigh Valley	3,638	400	2,300	—
Scattering	—	178	55	4,470
Totals	14,010	15,072	36,158	30,652
Totals last week	13,468	11,439	35,195	37,453

WEEKLY EXPORTS.

	Live cattle.	Live sheep.
J. Shamberg & Son, Bohemian	236	—
J. Shamberg & Son, Minnetonka	224	—
J. Shamberg & Son, Michigan	163	—
Sulzberger & Sons Co., Bohemian	252	—
Sulzberger & Sons Co., Minnetonka	203	—
Sulzberger & Sons Co., Michigan	102	—
Louis P. Miller, Bermudian	31	51
Louis P. Miller, Vigilancia	4	—
Total exports	1,215	51
Total exports last week	925	—

MEAT AND STOCK EXPORTS

WEEKLY REPORT TO MAY 6, 1912.

	Exports from:	Live cattle.	Live sheep.
New York	1,215	—	—
Boston	501	—	—
Exports to:			
London	915	—	—
Liverpool	501	—	—
Antwerp	285	—	—
Bermuda and West Indies	35	—	51
Totals to all ports	1,716	—	51
Totals to all ports last week	1,073	—	51

RECEIPTS AT CENTERS

SATURDAY, MAY 4, 1912.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	200	7,609	1,000
Kansas City	400	1,636	500
Omaha	50	7,847	—
St. Louis	200	4,500	200
St. Joseph	200	3,000	—
Sioux City	100	500	100
St. Paul	600	1,900	—
Oklahoma City	700	400	—
Fort Worth	1,000	100	130
Peoria	—	600	—
Milwaukee	—	3,572	—
Indianapolis	600	3,000	—
Pittsburgh	—	2,000	1,500
Cincinnati	331	1,471	61
Cleveland	60	1,000	100
Buffalo	100	4,000	11,400

MONDAY, MAY 6, 1912.

Chicago	26,000	38,686	24,000
Kansas City	7,700	7,206	15,000
Omaha	3,300	6,939	4,000
St. Louis	2,402	8,278	1,987
St. Joseph	900	4,000	4,500
Sioux City	2,500	4,000	200
St. Paul	1,700	3,500	100
Oklahoma City	1,400	1,400	—
Fort Worth	6,000	2,500	3,000
Peoria	—	900	—
Milwaukee	1,000	2,000	—
Indianapolis	2,000	5,000	7,000
Pittsburgh	2,435	3,643	—
Cincinnati	500	4,000	3,000
Cleveland	4,000	18,000	31,000
Buffalo	4,413	10,235	9,198
New York	—	—	—

TUESDAY, MAY 7, 1912.

Chicago	3,500	10,802	8,000
Kansas City	7,400	9,574	8,000
Omaha	3,700	13,626	2,200
St. Louis	3,669	7,219	5,897
St. Joseph	2,500	4,000	1,500
Sioux City	2,500	7,700	100
St. Paul	3,200	5,400	1,200
Oklahoma City	1,250	800	—
Fort Worth	3,000	800	1,500
Peoria	—	700	—
Milwaukee	—	844	—
Indianapolis	1,800	5,000	—
Pittsburgh	—	4,000	2,000
Cincinnati	106	1,186	—
Cleveland	—	2,000	1,000
Buffalo	150	4,000	12,400
New York	556	3,659	3,475

WEDNESDAY, MAY 8, 1912.

Chicago	21,000	20,047	15,000
Kansas City	5,700	9,000	8,000
Omaha	2,800	12,193	3,000
St. Louis	2,628	5,842	5,439
St. Joseph	2,300	4,500	1,200
Sioux City	1,600	7,700	200
St. Paul	1,800	3,700	200
Oklahoma City	75	800	—
Fort Worth	4,500	1,000	4,000
Peoria	—	900	—
Milwaukee	—	3,812	—
Indianapolis	1,400	3,000	—
Pittsburgh	—	3,000	2,000
Cincinnati	1,064	2,805	424
Cleveland	60	1,000	1,600
Buffalo	200	4,000	8,600
New York	2,599	5,195	4,534

THURSDAY, MAY 9, 1912.

Chicago	2,500	18,000	8,000
Kansas City	2,500	5,000	12,000
Omaha	2,000	11,000	1,800
St. Louis	1,500	6,500	1,000
Peoria	—	900	—
Milwaukee	—	3,917	—
Indianapolis	—	3,000	—
Pittsburgh	—	4,500	—
Cincinnati	856	3,471	146
Buffalo	200	3,000	8,800
New York	1,199	1,426	3,618

FRIDAY, MAY 10, 1912.

Chicago	1,500	10,000	4,000
Kansas City	500	3,500	4,000
Omaha	250	8,500	1,200
St. Louis	500	5,500	2,000
St. Joseph	300	2,000	—
Sioux City	500	6,000	200
Fort Worth	2,000	1,500	6,000
St. Paul	1,100	4,600	300

GEORGIA CRUSHERS' SPECIAL TRAIN.

With a view to having a solid train load of members attend the Interstate Cotton Seed Crushers' Association convention in New Orleans when it is held, from the Georgia Association, a special committee to take this matter in hand has been named. Since the organization of the association, Georgia always has been among the banner States represented at these interesting gatherings, and the reason is ascribed to the fact that the Georgia members invariably travel by special train or special boat. Last year the Georgia delegation chartered a boat on the Savannah line and attended, over 200 strong, the annual convention held in New York City.

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Retail Section

PRACTICAL TALKS WITH SHOP BUTCHERS

What It Means to Cut Meat at Present Prices

By a Veteran Retailer.

The slipshod methods of former years are a thing of the past, as the retail butcher is forced to see that nothing but modern ideas, strict attention to business, eternal vigilance and economy are the roads to success. Careful as he may be in following these doctrines, the road is long, hard and full of obstacles.

The chief trouble just now is the unusually high price of all meats. In former years, when beef was high the cost of lamb and mutton would be reasonable, and vice versa. Today everything in the meat line is very dear. As an example of conditions just now, note the result of cutting up a hindquarter of beef as figured out by an expert butcher. This was when hinds could be bought at 13½¢. about three weeks ago. They are even higher now.

One hindquarter of beef weighing 172 pounds, at 13½¢. per pound, cost \$23.22.

	Weight, lbs.	Per lb.	Brought.
Kidney	1	.10	\$.10
Short loin	32	.19	6.08
Top sirloin	14½	.15	2.27
Hip	25	.16	4.00
Suet	10	.06	.60
Top round	28	.15	4.20
Bottom round	27	.14	3.78
Leg	14	.04½	.63
Bone	3	—	.08
Flank	18½	.06	1.11
Total	172		\$23.85

This shows a loss of 37 cents on one quarter of beef. At the present time carcass beef costs what the hindquarter did when these figures were submitted, and notwithstanding that the butcher gets more for the different cuts, he also pays more for it.

If lambs cost the butcher 20 cents, as they would with live lambs selling for 10 cents to 11 cents, a 30-lb. lamb carcass costs \$6, for which the butcher must get an enormous price in order to get only the cost out of it. These figures may vary slightly, but they are about the average:

Thirty-pound lamb, at 20 cents per pound, costs \$6.

	Weight, lbs.	Per lb.	Brought.
Legs	9	.25	\$2.25
Chops	5	.35	1.75
Flanks and breasts	3	.14	.42
Haslet and sticks	3	.10	.30
Chucks	10	.15	1.50
Total	30		\$6.22

This just barely lets the butcher out, with nothing left for salary, rent, clerk hire, shop and delivery expense, etc. Question, Where does the butcher's operating expense of about 22 per cent. come in, his time and salary, his household expenses, etc.?

The writer is not sufficiently familiar with

the cutting of hogs to submit any figures, but it is safe to assume that the proportion is about the same. What a fine outlook! How many butchers in the workingman's districts can ask 35 cents for lamb chops, or 25 cents for legs, or even 15 cents for chucks of lamb?

You all know what this means. Cut less meat, or go out of business. The additional summer expense and the falling off of business which is natural for the summer months is a rather discouraging outlook. It would seem that a man doing a small neighborhood business might be much better off to pay rent for three months and close his shop. While he would not make any money he would be out only his rent, which he must pay anyhow. Thus he would lose nothing.

The prospect may be much brighter next September. It can't be any worse, and as the purchasing public know how dear meat is, they will readily understand that the butcher has the best of reasons for pursuing this course.

A neat sign hung in the window, stating that owing to the high price of meats, the shop will close during the heated term and re-open in September, will serve to explain the situation. That would seem to be the best way out of a bad situation for the small shop butcher in the big city when prices get to such levels as this. L. A.

THE WAY TO FIGURE PROFITS.

By E. St. Elmo Lewis.

Recently a business efficiency expert sent to The National Provisioner a little problem he had found that always agitated the minds of retail dealers wherever it was propounded. The problem was stated as follows:

Wholesale price of an article is.....\$1.00
Cost of doing business 22%
Retailer's profit 10%
What is the retail selling price?

Remember, you are basing your percentages on selling price.

This problem has led to more agitation among retailers than anything that has appeared for several months, except high meat prices.

Some correspondents in their desire to contribute to the humorous rather than to the serious columns of the publications, have expended a prodigious amount of clumsy wit in making fun of the man who would compute profits with percentages figured on his selling price. They seem to think the "good old arithmetic" is the sole arbiter of the question. They entirely eliminate the equation of human nature.

I believe the writer has as much respect for the "good old arithmetic" as he has for the good old anything else, but he believes also that the world moves; that you can't stand pat on the methods of statement indulged in by the old arithmetics, any more

than you can stand pat on anything else in the world.

Scientifically, two and two always make four. Practically, two horses and two cows are neither four horses or four cows, but four animals. So you must always be careful in the statement of your facts, because one statement does not always equal another.

From an article printed nearly a year ago, I get an illustration of the principle involved in the statement of the foregoing problem of figuring profits on the price.

"You will find in every arithmetic such examples which are scientifically true, but which do not allow for the false thinking of a great many very practical men. A man buys a horse for \$50 and sells him for \$75. What percentage of profit does he make. Answer, 50 per cent.

"The arithmetic figures the percentages of profit on the \$50 and not on the sale.

"The consequence is that our good teachers have led us to think of the percentage of profit from a standpoint that makes men think they are making much larger profits on the business they are handling than they really are. This makes them prodigal of expense and very often leads to a failure, which with a more thorough knowledge of expense from a practical, everyday standpoint could have been avoided.

"Suppose a man has in contemplation a horse for sale on the basis of the above transaction. A horse broker approaches him and offers to conduct negotiations. He asks a commission of 33 1-3 per cent. Now, the owner of the horse, believing he can get \$75 for him, and having a profit of 50 per cent. in sight, agrees, and the broker having completed the transaction, renders a bill as follows:

Sold one horse at	\$75.00
Commission 33 1-3 %	25.00
Due seller	\$50.00

"In other words, the seller's books show a profit of 50 per cent. entirely eaten up by a commission of 33 1-3 per cent. This problem is thoroughly descriptive of the difficulties of a great many of our smaller merchants."

Let us for the sake of argument, and for the purpose of clarifying the situation that has been somewhat fogged by men who think from entirely opposite poles, beclouding the issue with the dust of ridicule instead of trying to clarify it by sound reasoning, suppose a man starts in a small retail business, and in order to keep the problem in harmony with the one stated in the first paragraphs of this article, I shall assume a large expenditure for expenses, etc.

The amount of percentage, of course, has absolutely nothing to do with the principles involved in the computation.

Suppose our dealer buys his stock of goods and, as is usual in such cases, he prices them at what the wholesaler's salesman tells him he ought to get for them.

At the end of the month he finds that he has done a business of a thousand dollars. He has kept a close track of all the sales and finds the goods he has sold, at invoice cost, cost him \$680. He finds that his total selling expenses, etc., are \$220, and thus he has \$100 as a profit.

He does a little figuring. He assumes that

his cost of doing business is 22 per cent. of the total amount of business that he has done, that being the easiest way to figure it. He has made a profit of 10 per cent. of the total amount of business. This is quite the natural way for the average man to figure it.

Let us suppose, therefore, that he proceeds to replenish his stock with exactly the same kind of merchandise that he had before, and he thus buys another \$680 worth of goods. (We assume this simply for the sake of illustration.) He gets the goods in and he says: "I'll mark these to make 32 per cent. over cost, because I want to make 10 per cent. profit, and 22 per cent. will cover the cost of doing business, etc."

What does he get? He finds at the end of the month that he has sold the same amount of merchandise, but he has received only \$897.60 for it. In other words, he hasn't made his \$100 profit, but has actually paid out \$2.40 more than he received.

Had the retailer's knowledge of percentage been more thorough, he would have realized that while the \$320 was 32 per cent. of his sales of \$1,000, it would be necessary to add 47 per cent. to the cost of his merchandise to get selling prices to total the desired \$1,000.

(To be continued.)

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

J. Barrett has purchased the meat business of John Popouris at St. Albans, Vt.

P. J. McQuillan will engage in the meat business at Lawrence, Mass.

H. Bucklaw has purchased the meat market of F. Allen at Chester, Pa.

L. Tower has purchased a half interest in the meat business of F. C. Wright at Londonderry, Vt.

A. Nachtman has purchased the Manhattan Meat Market at Dubuque, Ia.

A. Moore has closed his meat market at Plainfield, N. J.

S. Ornstein, a meat dealer at 1297 First avenue, New York City, N. Y., has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of \$3,524.

Warner Brothers are erecting a new meat market at Mitchell, S. D.

L. T. Watkins has opened a new meat market at Columbus, Ga.

T. F. Kevan has been succeeded in the meat business at Nortonville, Kas., by Kevan & Henson.

C. F. Hermon has succeeded to the butcher shop of Miller & Herman at Brownell, Kas.

The butcher shop of Chris Stuckey at Plainfield, Kas., has been partially destroyed by fire.

Albert Turvey and Charles Lashbrook have purchased the Star Meat Market at Arkansas City from Fred Bower.

John Hughes has sold out his interest in the Hughes & Heywood meat market at Sumnerfield to T. A. Brown.

S. T. Moore has purchased the meat business of B. M. Orman at Sapulpa, Okla.

The butcher shop of Johnston & Johnston at Yukon, Okla., has been destroyed by fire.

C. D. Inglefield has purchased a meat market at Independence, Kas.

Cotton & Batchman, of the Star Meat Market, at St. John, Kas., have also engaged in the grocery business.

Brazee & Phillips have purchased the butcher shop of R. O. Phillips at Monument, Kas.

G. A. Baker, of Guymon, Okla., has purchased the Mullinix Meat Market at Hooker, Okla.

F. W. Borneman has been succeeded in the meat business at Thomas, Okla., by Zahn & Borneman.

Fred Thorpe has sold out his meat business at Kanapolis, Kas., to Mr. Cipra, of Wilson, Kas.

F. B. Hay has sold his interest in the meat market at Oswego, Kas., to Clem George, of Coffeyville, Kas.

G. A. Royer has purchased the butcher shop of Hadley & Riley at Mendon, Mich.

Thomas Richmond has opened a new butcher shop at 31 North Burdick street, Kalamazoo, Mich.

The Booth-Newton Company has been incorporated at Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., with a capital of \$15,000, and will handle meats.

Al. White is opening for business at Blaine, Wash., under the name of the White Market.

The Walla Walla Meat & Cold Storage Company has purchased the four retail markets of the Western Meat Company at Walla Walla, Wash.

The Mission Meat & Grocery Company of Salt Lake City, Utah, has been succeeded by the Chamberlain Grocery Company.

Al. Larson has disposed of his meat market at Stromberg, Neb., to Robert Nelson.

W. Montgomery has disposed of his stock of meats at Clay Center, Neb., to R. E. Jones. Ollie O. Conley has purchased the Ulbrich meat market at Atlantic, Ia.

HALF HOLIDAY IN ENGLAND.

Butcher shop employees in Great Britain are now entitled by law to a half holiday once a week. The shops acts of 1912 became operative on May 1, and from now on every employer included in its schedules will be compelled under penalties to grant his employees a weekly half holiday and a definite period for their meals.

There are exceptions allowed in certain trades, such as saloons, restaurants, butchers and other dealers in perishable goods, as well as tobacco shops, drug stores and newspaper vendors. These trades nevertheless must arrange for every employee to have the benefit of the act individually.

SOUTH AMERICAN JERKED BEEF.

The receipts of jerked beef (tasajo) at the port of Rio de Janeiro, whither the greater part of the jerked beef made in South America goes, during 1911 were as follows in kilos (1 kilo being equivalent to 2.2046 pounds): From the Brazilian State of Rio Grande—interior 11,394,690, frontier 7,397,130; State of Matto Grosso, 1,191,990; Paraguay, 82,270; Argentina, 1,063,020; Uruguay, 8,346,850. Of this quantity 27,750,470 kilos were entered for consumption and 1,725,480 kilos were re-exported.

During 1911 tasajo to the value of \$2,030 was exported from Montevideo to Porto Rico, as compared with \$7,959 in 1910, while several small shipments were made to New York and to Tampa, Fla. The exports of tasajo to Spain and Portugal were small, while those to Cuba, until recently one of the best markets, have been gradually decreasing, owing to the almost prohibitive duty.

The range of lowest and highest prices paid in Rio de Janeiro during 1911 for jerked beef is indicated in the following summary of quotations for certain months of that year, reported by Consul F. W. Goding at Montevideo:

Months.	Cents per pound.—	
	River Plata.	Brazil.
January	7.65—14.71	7.06—9.41
April	10.3 —13.53	10.3 —11.48
July	10 —11.18	9.71—11.77
October	11.77—14.71	11.77—12.95
November	11.48—14.12	11.77—12.95
December	10.3 —13.53	11.18—12.36

The foregoing prices are for stored stock. In October the new supply became available, and River Plata was quoted in that month at 14.71 to 16.77 cents per pound, in November at 14.12 to 16.18 cents, and in December at 13.53 to 15.59 cents.

The increasing value of land in South America will soon cause the greater number of the saladeros to close, freezing establishments taking their place, as tasajo can be prepared at a profit only when the cattle graze on land of small value.

ICE! ICE!! ICE!!!

CUT ICE BILLS DOWN

No more stale trimmings. It's a double profit, because the ice serves a double purpose. An automatic ice saver that gives a dry and very cold air without chemicals or machinery. The cost is so trifling that every butcher should investigate the

AUTOMATIC ICE SAVER

By Writing or Visiting the

Hardware Utilities Co.

At 68-70 Hudson Street

Hoboken, N. J.

New York Section

General Sales Manager J. G. Gash, of the American Cotton Oil Company, sailed this week for Europe.

Swift & Company's sales of fresh beef in New York City for the week ending May 4, 1912, averaged 11.62 cents per pound.

The semi-centennial banquet of the New York Produce Exchange will be held at the Hotel Astor on Wednesday evening, May 15.

Calfskins brought the highest prices on record in New York this week. For No. 1 skins butchers were paid 26 cents, and No. 2 skins brought 24 cents. This was some consolation for the money lost on meat.

B. Weiss, of No. 703 Eighth avenue, is having an up-to-date ice plant installed in his big coolers, and other labor-saving devices, as well. His business has grown very large among the big hotels and restaurants, and the high prices, strange to say, do not appear to worry him, as business has improved in the past few weeks to a considerable extent.

The West Side Branch, Master Butchers of America, has elected the following officers for the ensuing year: Daniel Hecht, president; Jacob Weil, first vice-president; A. Weill, second vice-president; Jacob Mandelbaum, treasurer; Al. Rieger, secretary; J. W. Neher, sergeant-at-arms; trustees, Herman Kirschbaum, Wm. Ziegler and Jacob Drumm; delegate to the board of governors, A. Weill.

The Department of Health of the City of New York reports the number of pounds of meat, fish, poultry and game seized and destroyed in the city of New York during

the week ending May 4, 1912, as follows: Meat.—Manhattan, 8,184 lbs.; Brooklyn, 9,868 lbs.; total, 18,052 lbs. Fish.—Manhattan, 14,450 lbs. Poultry and game.—Manhattan, 2,966 lbs.

Two highwaymen assaulted Louis Mehl, a butcher, of No. 120 North Fourth street, early Sunday morning at Berry and North Fourth streets, Williamsburg, and robbed him of nineteen dollars. He remained unconscious in the street until Policeman Fannon, of the Bedford avenue station, found him. He was taken to the Williamsburg Hospital. Tony Kublius, a bartender, was arrested an hour later and held in \$2,000 bail on a charge of assault and robbery, by Magistrate Dodd, in the Metropolitan avenue court. Mehl identified the prisoner as one of his assailants.

When the employees of Swift & Company hold their annual outing next month there is going to be a fierce struggle for the possession of the silver cup emblematic of the baseball championship. This cup was won last year by the team representing the East Side plant of the company. Their opponents, representing the central office and branch houses, are determined to take the cup away from them this year, and are already forming their team and beginning practice. The contest will be for blood, and nobody has yet been found with courage enough to accept the job of umpire.

BUTCHER EXPLAINS HIGH MEAT.

One of the oldest and best-known butchers in West Washington Market, Thomas Bingham, has written a letter to the leading New York newspapers concerning the high cost

of meat. And they all printed it, too, though some of them "trimmed" it more than the most conscientious butcher would trim a steak before weighing. Here is an untrimmed copy:

To the Editor of The World:

The high price of meat interests the retail butchers most from the fact that their business has declined one-half from what it was before the prices of meat advanced. Then they met their expenses, while nine out of ten are running at a loss at the present time.

A great many people blame the Western packers for the high prices, but they are not to blame. You can't make meat of any kind without feeding corn to the stock, and corn at 80 and 85 cents per bushel means \$7.50 and \$8 in the Chicago stockyards, live weight. It takes a prime steer to dress 55 pounds to the hundred. A good many people make the mistake, when they look at the quotations of livestock, of taking it for granted that the wholesale butchers and the retailers are a set of robbers. It is very unjust to think so.

It has been a surprise that our representatives in Congress do not take up the tariff on imports of cattle and dressed meats from South America. There are two republics in South America that have double the number of cattle, sheep and lambs that we have. The breed of cattle is the same, they don't have to feed corn and they have the finest grass in the world the year round, and their cattle are at present supplying the European markets.

We have committees appointed to find out the cost of high prices. If these committees would make a demand on Congress instead of wasting good time we should soon have a bill passed admitting cattle free of duty. Some of our statesmen in Congress should get busy on the most important matter today before the people, who don't care so much about the tariff on steel as they do about beef.

THOMAS BINGHAM.



UNION Cookery Bags

"Get This New Profit-maker to Work in Your Store!"

Some grocers complain of "lost profits"—the biggest lost profit is the one you *never try to make*, because you neglect to supply your customers with some article until your *competitor* has a *good trade* established. Don't make this mistake with **UNION COOKERY BAGS**, because the sale is too big and the profit too good to be missed. Women everywhere are interested in paper bag cookery, and our extensive advertising has told them why **UNION COOKERY BAGS** are the only ones to use, being especially made for the purpose. They are easy to handle. Sealed, sanitary packages save time; no loss by waste or spoilage. Packages retail at 25 cents—you make 20 per cent. to 28 per cent. on the *selling price*.

One price to all. Smallest quantity also gets Best Price.
Buy them just as fast as they sell. Your jobber can supply you.

The Union Bag and Paper Co.

NEW YORK CITY

Write us for complete GUIDE BOOK, it is FREE, and will help you make sales



OUT AMONG THE TRADE.

Something seldom heard of in New York is the mosaic bologna, which is on sale at all the big markets in Baltimore. It is made of the different kinds of meats and tongue without pork and is liberally mixed with pistache nuts and truffles, which makes it a particularly delicious food product. It sells for 30 cents per pound.

Ottenheimer Brothers, of Baltimore, besides being the leading butcher fixture and supply house there, have for many years conducted a big stand in the public market for the sale of all kinds of kosher meat products, of which they manufacture a complete line. Their goods are well known all through the South. This branch of their business is most capably looked after by Mr. Samuel Ottenheimer.

Morris Kaye, the well-known casing salesman, of the Wolf, Sayer & Heller staff, has taken charge of the Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington and Richmond territory for his firm. Mr. Kaye has hosts of friends in the trade and is the right man in the right place for this important field, being energetic and a particularly hard worker and a strictly high-class salesman.

CENSUS OF POULTRY AND EGGS.

A preliminary statement of the general results of the thirteenth census relative to the number of farms reporting the raising of poultry and production of eggs, together with the number of fowls and dozens of eggs produced, and the value thereof, in 1909, was issued by Director E. Dana Durand, of the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce and Labor.

The total number of farms reporting fowls raised in 1909 was 5,655,754, or 88.9 per cent. of all farms in the United States, and the number of such fowls was 488,468,354, or an average of 86.4 fowls per farm. No report was published in 1900 showing the number of farms reporting or the number of fowls raised in 1899, but the total value was given as \$136,830,152, as against a value in 1909 of \$202,506,272. It will thus be seen that the value of poultry produced in one year shows an increase during the decade of over \$65,500,000, or 48.0 per cent.

The last census shows that in 1909 there were produced in the United States 1,591,311,371 dozen eggs, valued at \$306,688,960. The production in 1899 was 1,293,662,433 dozen eggs, and the value \$144,240,541. While the production of eggs during the ten years increased but 22.0 per cent., the value more than doubled, the exact amount of gain being \$162,448,419, or 112.6 per cent.

Of the nine main geographical divisions into which the census divides the country, the East and West North Central Divisions combined reported over 46.3 per cent. of all poultry, and 52.7 per cent. of the eggs produced in 1909. The latter division ranks first, with a

total of 123,853,667 fowls raised, having a value of \$52,337,180. The eggs produced in this division amounted to 446,336,192 dozen, valued at \$77,493,327. The average value per fowl was 42 cents, and the average value per dozen of eggs was 17 cents.

The East North Central Division raised 102,496,192 fowls in 1909, valued at \$47,972,887. The average value per fowl was 47 cents. During the same year 392,304,118 dozen eggs were produced, with a total value of \$75,237,900, or an average value per dozen of 19 cents.

The three Southern divisions, comprising the South Atlantic and the East and the West South Central, together reported over 39 per cent. of all poultry raised in 1909.

Of these the South Atlantic produced the greatest number, 70,792,154, having a total value of \$24,413,963, or an average of 35 cents per fowl. In the same year there were produced in this division 136,073,767 dozen eggs, with a total value of \$26,545,679, or an average of 20 cents per dozen.

The West South Central Division is fifth in rank in the production of poultry and third in that of eggs, but the Middle Atlantic division reports a higher total value of eggs than any of the southern divisions. In the former the number of fowls raised was 59,066,127, valued at \$17,681,375. The eggs produced amounted to 165,557,865 dozen, and the value to \$26,395,765. The average value per fowl was 30 cents, and of eggs, 16 cents per dozen.

The poultry production in the Middle Atlantic Division, 36,313,031 fowls, was valued at \$21,527,077, or an average of 59 cents per fowl; and the 161,921,598 dozen eggs produced were valued at \$37,507,552, or an average of 23 cents per dozen.

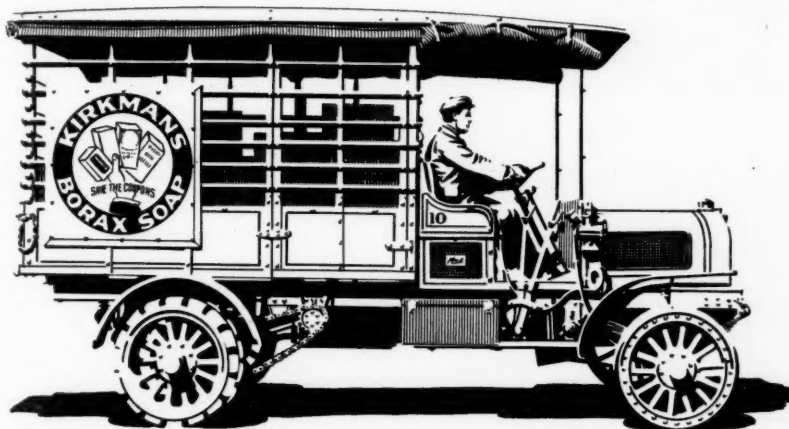
Seven States in the country raised over 20,000,000 fowls in 1909, namely: Illinois, Missouri, Iowa, Texas, Kansas, Ohio and Indiana, their combined production comprising over 39 per cent. of the poultry produced in the United States. Only four States, however, reported a production of over 100,000,000 dozen eggs: Missouri, Iowa, Ohio and Illinois, their combined product representing over 26 per cent. of the total.

Illinois raised 32,352,888 fowls in 1909, with a total value of \$15,404,028, an average of 48 cents per fowl. The production of eggs amounted to 100,119,418 dozen, valued at \$18,940,454, an average value of 19 cents per dozen.

The production of poultry in Missouri amounted to 31,913,210 fowls, valued at \$14,572,585, or an average of 46 cents per fowl. This State reported a production of 111,816,693 dozen eggs, having a total value of \$19,345,602, or an average value of 17 cents per dozen.

Iowa with a production of 29,990,147 fowls ranks third among the States. The total value of its poultry was \$13,914,985, or an average of 46 cents per fowl. A total of 109,760,487 dozen eggs were produced in 1909, valued at \$19,235,600, or an average of 18 cents per dozen.

The 23,433,005 fowls raised in Ohio were valued at \$10,997,633, the average value per fowl amounting to 47 cents. This State produced 100,889,599 dozen eggs, having a total value of \$19,748,658, or an average value of 20 cents per dozen.



Kirkman & Sons have eleven of our trucks in their service. They are giving entire satisfaction.

Mack

Proved by 12 years
of real service.

Saurer

Proved by 17 years
of real service.

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Proved by 10 years
of real service.

Service is not merely keeping a truck in order.

Real service begins with providing the right kind of truck and the right size. Then teaching the man how to run it so as to get the best out of it. And then providing factory equipment to keep your truck up to its best.

That's real service, and is what this company was organized to provide.

Capacities—1, 1½, 2, 3, 4, 4½, 5, 6, 7½ and 10 tons

We have accurate data on the use of trucks in practically every line of business. Send for that about transportation service for grocers, provisioners, butchers and packers. Then consult our Engineering Department—directly or through our nearest representative.

International Motor Company

General Offices: 57th and Broadway New York Works: Allentown Pa; Plainfield N J
Sales and Service Stations: New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, San Francisco, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Buffalo, Jersey City, Baltimore, Atlanta, St. Louis, Kansas City, Denver, Los Angeles, and other large cities.

J-M INSULATING MATERIALS

J-M Pure Cork Sheets J-M Mineral Wool
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J-M Rock Wool Insulating Cork
Blocks J-M Hair Felt
J-M Waterproofed Indurated Fibre Boards, Etc.

Write us as to your requirements.

H. W. JOHNS-MANVILLE CO.
NEW YORK AND EVERY LARGE CITY

NEW YORK MARKET PRICES

LIVE CATTLE.

Good to choice native steers	.....\$7.40@8.65
Poor to fair native steers	.....6.00@7.35
Oxen and stags	.....4.75@7.00
Bulls and dry cows	.....3.00@7.15
Good to choice native steers one year ago	.....6.00@6.40

LIVE CALVES.

Live veal calves, common to prime, per 100 lbs.	.....6.50@ 8.00
Live veal calves, culls, per 100 lbs.	.....5.50@ 6.00
Live calves, buttermilks@—
Live calves, Western@—

LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Live lambs, unshorn, common to fair	.....8.50@ 9.00
Live lambs, clipped, per 100 lbs.	.....@ 7.75
Live lambs, culls	.....@ 7.00
Live lambs, spring, per head	.....@ 6.00
Live sheep, unshorn, common to fair, per 100 lbs.	.....5.75@ 6.25
Live sheep, culls, per 100 lbs.	.....2.80@ 3.25
Live sheep, clipped, medium, per 100 lbs.	.....@ 5.30

LIVE HOGS.

Hogs, heavy	.....@ 8.50
Hogs, medium	.....@ 8.55
Hogs, 140 lbs.	.....@ 8.60
Pigs	.....8.15@ 8.20
Rough	.....7.50@ 7.55

DRESSED BEEF.

CITY DRESSED.

Choice native heavy	.....@13
Choice native light	.....12½@13
Native, common to fair	.....11½@12

WESTERN DRESSED BEEF.

Choice native heavy	.....12½@13
Choice native light	.....12½@12½
Native, common to fair	.....@11½
Choice Western, heavy	.....12½@12½
Choice Western, light	.....11½@11½
Common to fair Texas	.....10½@11
Good to choice heifers	.....10½@11½
Common to fair heifers	.....9½@10
Choice cows	.....@10
Common to fair cows	.....@ 9½
Common to fair oxen and stags	.....@ 9½
Fleshy Bologna bulls	.....9 @ 9½

BEEF CUTS.

	Western.	City.
No. 1 ribs	.....@17	17 @18
No. 2 ribs	.....@15	15 @16
No. 3 ribs	.....@13	14 @14½
No. 1 loins	.....@17	18½@19½
No. 2 loins	.....@16	18 @18½
No. 3 loins	.....@14	17 @17
No. 1 hinds and ribs	.....@—	15½@16
No. 2 hinds and ribs	.....@—	15 @15½
No. 3 hinds and ribs	.....@—	14 @14½
No. 1 rounds	.....@13	12 @12½
No. 2 rounds	.....@12	11½@12
No. 3 rounds	.....@11	11 @11½
No. 1 chucks	.....@10	10 @10½
No. 2 chucks	.....@ 9½	9 @10
No. 3 chucks	.....@ 9	8 @ 9

DRESSED CALVES.

Veals, city dressed, prime, per lb.	.....@15
Veals, good to choice, per lb.	.....@14
Western calves, choice	.....@13
Western calves, fair to good	.....@12
Western calves, common	.....@12

DRESSED HOGS.

Hogs, heavy	.....@10½
Hogs, 180 lbs.	.....10½@10½
Hogs, 160 lbs.	.....10½@10½
Hogs, 140 lbs.	.....10½@10½
Pigs	.....10½@10½

DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Spring lambs, choice, per lb.	.....@16
Lambs, good	.....@15
Sheep, choice	.....@12½
Sheep, medium to good	.....@11½
Sheep, culls	.....@ 8½

PROVISIONS.

(Jobbing Trade.)

Smoked hams, 10 lbs. avg.	.....@14½
Smoked hams, 12 to 14 lbs. avg.	.....@14½
Smoked hams, 14 to 16 lbs. avg.	.....@14½
Smoked picnics, light	.....@11
Smoked picnics, heavy	.....@10½
Smoked shoulders	.....@10½
Smoked bacon, boneless	.....@16

Smoked bacon (rib in)	.....@14½
Dried beef sets	.....@18
Smoked beef tongue, per lb.	.....@22½
Pickled bellies, heavy	.....@12½

FRESH PORK CUTS.

Fresh pork loins, city	.....14½@15½
Fresh pork loins, Western	.....@15
Fresh pork tenderloins	.....@27
Frozen pork tenderloins	.....@24
Shoulders, city	.....@11½
Shoulders, Western	.....@11
Butts, regular	.....@13½
Butts, boneless	.....@15
Fresh hams, city	.....@15½
Fresh hams, Western	.....@15
Fresh picnic hams	.....@10½

BONES, HOOFS AND HORNS.

Round shin bones, avg. 50@65 lbs. cut.	.....70.00@ 80.00
Flat shin bones, avg. 40@50 lbs. cut, per 100 bones, per 2,000 lbs.	.....60.00@ 65.00
Horns, black, per ton	.....30.00@ 35.00
Thigh bones, avg. 90@95 lbs. cut, per 100 bones, per 2,000 lbs.	.....90.00@ 95.00
Horns, 7½ oz. and over, steers, first quality, per ton	.....@270.00

BUTCHERS' SUNDRIES.

Fresh steer tongues	.....100 @125c. a piece
Fresh cow tongues	.....60 @ 75c. a piece
Calves' heads, scalded	.....@ 45c. a piece
Sweetbreads, veal	.....35 @ 80c. a pair
Sweetbreads, beef	.....18 @ 25c. a pound
Calves' livers	.....@ 20c. a pound
Beef kidneys	.....7 @ 12c. a piece
Mutton kidneys	.....1½ @ 3c. a piece
Livers, beef	.....7 @ 8c. a pound
Oxtails	.....7 @ 8c. a piece
Hearts, beef	.....12 @ 18c. a piece
Rolls, beef	.....10 @ 12c. a pound
Tenderloin beef, Western	.....15 @ 25c. a pound
Lambs' fries	.....8 @8½c. a pair
Extra lean pork trimmings	.....@ 12c. a pound
Blade meat	.....@ 11c. a pound

BUTCHERS' FAT.

Ordinary shop fat	.....@ 2½
Suet, fresh and heavy	.....@ 5½
Shop bones, per cwt.	.....@25

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

Sheep, imp., wide, per bundle	.....@90
Sheep, imp., medium, per bundle	.....@70
Sheep, imp., per bundle	.....@60
Sheep, domestic, wide, per bundle	.....@70
Sheep, domestic, medium, per bundle	.....@50
Sheep, domestic, narrow med., per bundle	.....@25
Hog, American, free of salt, tcs. or bbls., per lb., f. o. b. New York	.....@70
Hog, extra narrow selected, per lb.	.....@70
Hog, in kegs, 1 cent over bbls. or tcs.@—
Beef rounds, domestic, per set, f. o. b. Chicago	.....@17
Beef rounds, export, per set, f. o. b. New York	.....@22
Beef bungs, piece, f. o. b. New York	.....@18
Beef middles, per set, f. o. b. New York	.....@82
Beef middles, per set, f. o. b. Chicago	.....@78
Beef wensands, per 1,000, No. 1s	.....@ 8
Beef wensands, per 1,000, No. 2s	.....@ 4½

SPICES.

	Whole.	Ground.
Pepper, Sing., white	.....17½	10½
Pepper, Sing., black	.....12½	14½
Pepper, Penang, white	.....16½	18½
Pepper, red Zanzibar	.....17	20
Allspice	.....8	11
Cinnamon	.....16	20
Coriander	.....5½	7½
Cloves	.....15½	18½
Ginger	.....11	13
Mace	.....70	75

SALTPETRE.

Crude	.....4½@ 4½
Refined—Granulated	.....4½@ 5
Crystals	.....5½@ 6½
Powdered	.....5½@ 6½

GREEN CALFSKINS.

No. 1 skins	.....@ .26
No. 2 skins	.....@ .24
No. 3 skins	.....@ .14
Branded skins	.....@ .18
Ticky skins	.....@ .18
No. 1 B. M. skins	.....@ .23
No. 2 B. M. skins	.....@ .21
No. 1, 12½-14	.....@ 2.70
No. 2, 12½-14	.....@ 2.45
No. 1 B. M., 12½-14	.....@ 2.45
No. 2 B. M., 12½-14	.....@ 2.20
No. 1 kips, 14-18	.....@ 2.90
No. 2 kips, 14-18	.....@ 2.65
No. 1 B. M. kips	.....@ 2.65
No. 2 B. M. kips	.....@ 2.40
No. 1, heavy kips, 18 and over	.....@ 3.50
No. 2, heavy kips, 18 and over	.....@ 3.50
Branded kips	.....@ 2.20
Heavy branded kips	.....@ 2.55
Ticky kips	.....@ 2.20
Heavy ticky kips	.....@ 2.55

DRESSED POULTRY.

FROZEN.

Turkeys—	
Young hens, No. 1	.....21 @22
Young toms, No. 1	.....21 @22
Old hens and toms	.....10 @20

FRESH KILLED.

Fowl—Dry packed—	
Western boxes, 48 to 55 lbs. to doz., dry-picked, fancy	.....16 @10½
Western boxes, 40 lbs. and under to doz., dry-picked	.....14½@15
Fowl—Iced—	
Northern and Cen. Western, 4-4½ lbs. avg.	.....@15
Southern and So. Western, avg. best	.....14½@15
Other Poultry—	
Old Cocks, per lb.	.....@12½
Squabs, prime, white, 10 lbs. to doz., per doz.	.....@4.25

LIVE POULTRY.

Fowls, via freight	.....@15
Old roosters and stags, per lb.	.....@10
Turkeys, hens and toms, mixed	.....@12
Ducks, per lb.	.....@12
Geese, per lb., Western	.....@ 9
Guineas, per pair	.....@60
Pigeons, per pair	.....@30

BUTTER.

Creamery, Specials	.....@34
Creamery, Extras	.....@33½
Process, Specials	.....@27½
Process, Extras	.....26½@27

EGGS.

Fresh gathered, extras	.....@22
Fresh gathered, storage pkd., extra frsts.	.....21½@22
Fresh gathered, storage pkd., frsts.	.....20½@21
Fresh gathered, extra frsts, reg. pkg.	.....20 @20½
Fresh gathered, frsts, regular packing	.....19 @19½
Fresh gathered, seconds	.....18 @18½
Fresh gathered, dirties, storage pkd.	.....17½@17½
Fresh gathered, dirties, No. 1	.....@17
Fresh gathered, dirties, No. 2	.....15½@16½
Fresh gathered, checks, prime	.....14 @14½
Duck eggs, Baltimore, per dozen	.....24 @26
Duck eggs, far Southern, per dozen	.....18 @21

FERTILIZER MARKETS.

BASIS, NEW YORK DELIVERY.

Bone meal, steamed, per ton	.....20.00 @20.50
Bone meal, raw, per ton	.....26.50 @27.50
Hoof meal, per unit, Chicago	.....2.50 @ 2.55
Dried blood, West, high grade, fine, f. o. b. Chicago	.....@ 2.50
Nitrate of soda—spot	.....2.40 @ 2.45
Bone black, discard, sugar house del. New York	.....20.00 @21.00
Dried tankage, N. Y., 13@15 per cent. ammonia	.....2.65 and 10c.
Tankage, 11 and 15 p. c. f. o. b. Chicago	.....2.25 and 10c.
Garbage tankage, f. o. b. New York	.....@ 9.00
Fish scrap, dried, 11 p. c. ammonia and 15 p. c. bone phosphate, delivered, New York (nominal)	.....3.10 and 10c.
Foreign fish guano, testing 13@14% ammonia and about 10% B. Phos.	.....
Lime, c. i. f. Charleston and New- port News	.....3.15 and 10c.
Wet, acidulated, 7 p. c. ammonia per ton, f. o. b. factory, nominal	.....2.40 and 35c.
Sulphate ammonia gas, for shipment, per 100 lbs., guar., 25%	.....3.25 @ 3.35
Sulphate ammonia gas, per 100 lbs., spot, guar., 25%	.....3.25 @ 3.35
So. Carolina phosphate rock, ground, per 2,000 lbs., f. o. b. Charleston	.....6.50 @ 7.70
So. Carolina phosphate rock, undried, f. o. b. Ashley River, per 2,240 lbs.	.....3.50 @ 3.75
The same, dried	.....3.75 @ 4.00

